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No Changes in Battle Areas Despite Heavy Fighting

London, July 20.

HEAVY fighting continues in all sectors of the Russo-German front, according to both Moscow and Berlin communiques, but neither side makes any decisive claims.

The Russian communique still speaks of heavy fighting about 160 miles south-west of Leningrad, and claims the destruction of a German convoy in the Baltic Sea. The strongly escorted convoy was attacked by Russian bombers which sank 11 transports, a destroyer and a torpedo boat.

A large scale German landing, to reinforce the attack on Leningrad, is believed to have been frustrated by the destruction of the convoy.

Speaking of the recent extravagont German claims, the Russian communique says that apart from continuing heavy attacks in most sectors, no changes of importance have taken place. It still discusses heavy fighting in the Smolensk sector, over 200 miles west of Moscow.

Heavy Fighting

Heavy fighting about 120 miles west of Kiev is also reported, but the German report that Volynsk had been captured remains yet another unconfirmed claim.

A report from the Italian capital says that Kishinev, in Bessarabia, which the Russians evacuated a few days ago, has been blazing for three days, and all efforts by Rumanian soldiers to quench the flames have failed. It is admitted that the Russian set fire to every house in the city when they saw they would have to retire.

Soviet Communique

Today's official Soviet communique states:—"During the night of July 19 intense fighting took place in the directions of Polotsk, Nevel, Smolensk and Novograd-Volynsk. Nothing of importance occurred in other sectors of the front.

"Our air force continued during the night to destroy enemy tanks and mechanized units of the enemy. According to verified data, during July 19 our air force destroyed in air combat and on the ground 71 enemy aircraft, and not 31 as previously reported."—Reuter.

Three Main Battles

Moscow, July 20.

Russo-German battles in three main sectors continued yesterday with unabated fury.

Heavy clashes were reported where the three German spearheads were driving in the directions of Porkhov on the Baltic, the Polotsk-Nevel area in White Russia and Smolensk.

Heavy rains and high winds in those sectors apparently did not affect land operations, although air activity was slackened somewhat, said reports here. The Red Air Fleet's major efforts, said reports, was concentrated in supporting Soviet troops.—United Press.

Soviets Massing Huge Force in Moscow Region

London, July 20.

Reports here yesterday indicated the Soviets were massing enormous air and mechanized forces in the Moscow region in preparation for a counter-thrust.

Simultaneously, Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's army on the central front was waging a bitter retiring action to enable reserves to assemble in battle positions.

Observers believed that Marshal Timoshenko so far was maintaining his armies intact in the face of the German thrust at Moscow.

Neither German nor Soviet reports justified the view that the Germans have succeeded in driving a wedge completely through the Red Armies, severing the northern from the southern wing.

Confused Reports

Confused reports suggested that the Germans so far only have succeeded in driving a big bulge into the central front in the Polotsk-Nevel sector.

Comparing the Soviet and French campaigns, observers said that at no point on the Russian front have the Germans made a clear break through such as they achieved at Sedan.

Germans have advanced 365 miles from where they started in Poland in the first four weeks of the war, but this initial momentum, which then averaged 23 miles a day, has been reduced to eight miles a day since the Russian lines were reached.—United Press.

Moscow Said Heavily Bombed

Stockholm, July 20.

The "Aftonbladet" and "Allehanda" newspapers yesterday reported that Moscow had been heavily bombed.

Unconfirmed despatches in the "Aftonbladet" said that the Leningrad radio reported that the Kremlin was in ruins after a German air raid. The Academy of Sciences and many cultural centres in other Russian cities also were destroyed, the newspaper quoted the radio as having said.

The Moscow radio has been silent because of bombings, said the "Allehanda." Many alarms have sounded in Moscow, it was reported.

Authoritative reports here said that German cargo was damaged when an ammunition laden freight train exploded on Saturday morning in the Krylbe station near the Gulf of Bothnia, injuring 13 people.—United Press.

Bombing Denied

New York, July 20.

Sources in close touch with Russia categorically denied this morning reports stating that Moscow was been heavily bombed yesterday.

An air raid alarm was sounded yesterday in the Soviet capital, but the all clear was given a few minutes later and no enemy plane appeared over the city.—Havas Telemondial.

Seizure of Nazi Goods In S. America Urged

Mexico City, July 20.

Senor Lombador Toledano, President of the Latin American Confederation of Labour, has started a movement in favour of establishing state control of goods or property owned by Nazi and Fascist agents included in President Roosevelt's recently published blacklist.

The property so seized would be used for the benefit of continental economy.

The blacklist comprises 1,800 individuals and firms directly or indirectly engaged as agents of Germany and Italy in south America.—Reuter.

New Adviser to Call On Gen. Chiang

Chungking, July 20.

While arrangements have not yet been announced, Reuter learns from reliable sources that Mr. Owen Lattimore, personal political adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek, is expected to call on the Chinese generalissimo this afternoon.

This will be first meeting between the two, although Mr. Lattimore has spent many years in China.

It is understood that Mr. Lattimore is postponing meetings with other American and Chinese leaders until he has seen General Chiang.—Reuter.

Artillery Activity on Tobruk Front

Cairo, July 20.

"Apart from artillery activity on both sides, there is nothing to report from the Tobruk area," says a G.H.Q. communiue issue here today.

It reports that in the frontier area British patrols succeeded in recovering and towing an enemy armoured car damaged in action reported yesterday.

"In Abyssinia," adds the communique, "our occupation of the northern area is continuing smoothly."

The series of nerve-wracking raids on the Axis forces watching Tobruk were continued on Friday night. Though the raid lasted only a quarter of an hour, casualties were inflicted, prisoners taken, and nervous tension created among the enemy, according to official reports.

Stealing silently across the few thousand yards between the opposing outposts, British and Indian patrols, carrying Tommy guns and hand grenades, suddenly sprang and shattered the stillness of the night with a hail of grenades and bullets on the entrenched enemy.

Fifteen minutes later the patrols withdrew with equal suddenness, with their prisoners.

Commenting on these tactics, which are proving costly to the enemy in men and material, military circles in Cairo contrast them with the Italian method, which is to operate from the air, which unlike land operations produces neither casualties nor information.

Military circles are reluctant to give figures, but hint that casualties inflicted are at least as strong as the patrols themselves.—Reuter.

Noted Teacher of Journalism Dies

Columbia, Mo., July 20.

Dean Frank L. Martin, head of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, died here on Saturday night at the age of 60 after a long illness.

One of the first messages of condolence was from Mr. David Lu, Washington bureau manager of the Central News Agency, on behalf of Mr. Hollington Tong, Vice-Minister of Propaganda at Chungking, Chinese journalists and the "Ta Kung Pao," which recently received the Missouri Journalism Award.—United Press.

Germans Say Advance Continues

Berlin, July 20.

German, Finnish and Rumanian troops drove steadily forward today against Russia's armies on three broad sectors of the eastern front, the German High Command announced in an official communique from Führer's Headquarters.

The fighting was continuing desperately, with the Red Army suffering huge losses, the High Command stated. At numerous points on the front, "desperate attempts by encircled Soviet troops to break through were failures."

German ground units, supported by the Luftwaffe, carried out operations around Smolensk, guarding the highway to Moscow, "according to plan," the communique stated. The High Command did not mention claims by authorized German military quarters that the whole gigantic Red Army front was breaking up rapidly as the German panzer columns drove along the main highway toward Moccow.

"Close Pursuit"

German and Rumanian forces were in close pursuit of the Russians after breaking Soviet resistance on the eastern bank of the Dniester river, the communique added. On the Finnish front, "further successes were achieved."

Authorized German military quarters here yesterday claimed that the whole gigantic Red army front was rapidly breaking up as German panzer columns drove along the main highway towards Moscow.

The panzer units were becoming an increasing menace to the Soviet capital, said the sources, adding that the panzers were less than 200 miles from the Kremlin.

Further Claims

According to German military sources, simultaneously with the three principal German drives on Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, German forces were encircling and creating new pockets around Soviet armies between the Stalin line and Moscow.

D. N. B. published despatches claiming increasingly tragic conditions among the Soviet Armies and it was asserted that destruction of the Soviet rear communications, after the break-through of the Stalin line, now reached such an extent that it was hardly possible any longer to speak of a unified Red army command.

Competent German quarters declared that the battle of Bialostock, where nearly 1,000,000 Soviet troops were trapped and killed or captured according to German claims, was now being repeated at many points of the front.

Women Said Fighting

The official German news agency D.N.B., yesterday said that the Russians were throwing women troops and young communists into battle in a desperate effort to halt the Nazi advance on Leningrad.

Several thousand such troops were captured during fighting near Lake Peipus, said the news agency.

German bombers, on Friday again attacked destroyers in the Gulf of Riga, D.N.B. said that despite attempts to escape by zigzagging, eight Soviet destroyers were damaged severely by bomb hits.

The Luftwaffe has severed the Moscow-Leningrad railroad at several places and has set fire to trains and destroyed five transport trains, said D.N.B.

D.N.B. said that east of Smolensk German bombers staged low level attacks and destroyed five transport trains and eight tanks. The railroad line from Novograd-Volynsk to Kojestin also has been interrupted at several points by German raids, said D.N.B.—United Press.

Robin Moor Attacker Based at Dakar?

Baltimore, July 19.

The submarine which sank the American steamer Robin Moor was based on Dakar in the opinion of the captain of the lost vessel, E. W. Myers, who has arrived here.

The submarine was well supplied with food and there were indications that it had not been long at sea. Captain Myers said that if the submarine had been long at sea or far from its base it would have taken the Robin Moor's supplies.—Reuter.

Sir Samuel Hoare Returns to Madrid

Madrid, July 20.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador to Spain, who had for the last few weeks been on holiday in Sitges, near Barcelona, interrupted his vacation and left by plane this morning for the capital.

No indication was available here this morning as to the reasons for the envoy's hurried return.—Havas.

Recall of Cross Asked By Australian Workers

Sydney, July 20.

Fifty union delegates, representing 10,000 permanent way employees of New South Wales railways, passed a resolution yesterday demanding the "immediate recall of the British High Commissioner, Sir Ronald Cross, in view of his recent utterances concerning our ally Russia."—Reuter.

Powder Train Blows Up in Sweden

Stockholm, July 19.

Twenty persons were injured, eight seriously, when a train loaded with gunpowder blew up today at the railway station of Krylbo, in central Sweden. The station itself suffered little damage, but two other trains were partly destroyed.—Havas Telemondial.

Political Commissars Among Soviet Prisoners of War

Berlin, July 20.

GERMAN authorized sources here yesterday said that political commissars were among Soviet prisoners of war. They were being treated by the Germans as regular war prisoners.

"However, they are being separated in prison camps to prevent their continuing serious propaganda among the troops as well as to protect them against the troops themselves who would kill them if they could get their hands on them," said the authorized sources.

Authorities said it was difficult to estimate the number of political commissars thus far taken prisoner, because in many cases they destroyed their identificatification marks before being captured.

Women Prisoners

Authorized sources also said that Soviet women soldiers were being treated as ordinary war prisoners but were segregated from male prisoners.

D.N.B. reported that a large proportion of student officers of the war academy at Leningrad also had been taken prisoner. They were reported to have said that they were thrown directly into fighting from the middle of the scholastic course because Soviet divisions needed replacements so badly.

D.N.B. said that the young officers were equipped only with weapons from the school and were captured two days after they began to fight. A number of school tanks also were destroyed by the Germans, said D.N.B.—United Press.

American Gift to Britain

Mr. L. L. Tweedy, Acting Chairman of the American Red Cross Committee in Britain at left; with the American Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Winnant and Mrs. Winnant, taking children for a walk at the receiving nursery of the W.V.S., in Regent's Park, following a brief ceremony recently when the Ambassador handed to Lady Reading, the W.V.S. Chairman, cheques for £70,000 representing a gift by the American Red Cross.

Prince Konoye to Have Chief Say in Foreign Policy

Tokyo, July 19.

COMMENTING on the new Japanese Cabinet, political quarters here expressed the opinion that Prince Konoye, the Premier, will play an important part in the Government's foreign policy.

Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, the new Foreign Minister, has no experience in this field, and will merely carry out Prince Konoye's policy, these quarters added.

Amity With Japan If Her Leadership Is Recognized

By Percy Whiteing

N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, July 20.

The British Ambassador Lord Halifax's speech in San Francisco on Friday contains two points: the Anglo-American desire for peace in the Pacific and neither country desiring to pick a quarrel with Japan, both points being fully reciprocated by Japan.

Another point against a clash with Japan which is found difficult by the Japanese to reconcile is the increasing naval, military and air preparations in the Pacific and East Asia, obviously aimed against Japan. Also the sustained aid and sympathy towards Japan's enemy, Chungking. All these the Japanese regard as provocative.

The fourth point, that rapprochement should be possible if Japan respects Anglo-American interests, would be agreed to by Japan in return for Anglo-American recognition of Japan's leadership in the East Asia sphere and cessation of interference with the Sino-Japanese quarrel.

Foreign Vice-Minister Ohashi and Mr. Honda, Japan's ambassador to China resigned due to their personal relations with Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, the former Foreign Minister.

Anglo-Saxon Powers Accused

Tokyo, July 20.

The "Kokumin Shimbun" editorially attacked the recent speech by Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco in which Lord Halifax declared that Britain and America have no desire to pick a quarrel with Japan.

"When and where has any responsible Japanese expressed the wish to fight Britain and the United States?" the newspaper asked, and then charged that the two nations were attempting to quarrel with Japan. It claimed that Britain and the United States were gradually extending their "encirclement" of Japan by establishing" Japan's economic negotiation with the Netherlands East Indies," by "blood transfusions" to Chungking, by co-operating with de Guallist elements in French Indo-China and by bringing pressure on Thailand to prevent the latter from co-operating in the Far East co-prosperity sphere.

The newspaper stated that even if reports of an Anglo-American-Chinese alliance were not true, "it is clear" that the aid of Britain and America to Chungking is extending "beyond the status of a normal alliance."—United Press.

Nazi Minister Expelled From Bolivia

La Paz, July 20.

The German Minister has been given 24 hours to leave Bolivia following the declaration of a State of Siege by the Government because of the threat to public order of various totalitarian activities, it was learnt here today.

The police are rounding up Nazi elements and members of the National Revolutionary Party who are alleged to be implicated in a movement to overthrow the Government.—Reuter.

Hitler and Mussolini May Meet Again

London, July 20.

A report that Hitler and Mussolini are to meet at Brenner Pass in the next few days was broadcast by the Moscow Radio last night. The report added that the questions the dictators would probably discuss included the situation on the eastern front, replacement of German occupation troops by Italians in some areas, prospect of the fight against England, and the position in France. Hitler, it was stated, might permit Mussolini to occupy Corsica and Savoy, in France.—Reuter.

The removal of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister, which formed the main event in the Cabinet crisis, should not be considered, it is said, an indication of a relaxation in the Tripartite Pact, of which he was the main supporter. It may be expected, on the contrary, that the Government will continue to proclaim the alliance as the centre of Japan's foreign policy.

However, political quarters state that under Prince Konoye's impulse, a moderate and limited interpretation will be given Japan's obligations to the Axis powers.

Moderate Interpretation

In the Premier's mind, they add, this interpretation was indicated to the nation by the Imperial rescript of September, 1940 published the day the Tripartite Pact was signed, this rescript, expressing the Emperor's will, referred to the alliance as an instrument aimed at preventing the extension of the European conflict to the Far East.

One of the fundamental principles of the new Cabinet's foreign policy will be to avoid a Japanese-American war at all costs, Prince Konoye is said to be personally convinced of the possibility of establishing at least a modus vivendi with the United States, and would be prepared to go further if conditions prove favourable. In this connection are recalled the rumours which were spread regarding the efforts made by Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, to conclude a non-aggression pact with the Washington Administration.

Political quarters here predict, however, that Japan will in no way remain inactive. It is indicated that before long the decisions reached at the Imperial Conference of July 2 will begin to take shape. Without lifting the veil of secrecy shrouding these decisions, it is stressed that one of the most pressing problems which the Government has to face is that of preventing attempts "to encircle" Japan, attempts which are becoming clearer all around the Japanese co-prosperity sphere.

In the more distant future, Japan must undertake all the necessary preparations in order to be ready for any eventuality in the event that, through German victories in Russia, the international situation ripens sufficiently to allow her to act.

In this connection, information reaching Tokyo claims that the United States will no longer be interested in Vladivostok when Soviet resistance is crushed by the German advance.

Service Influences

Although the army is quite strongly represented in the new Cabinet, its influence should not be over-estimated, since the extremist elements will no longer hold sway in the Government. General Tojo, retained as War Minister, is a firm supporter of Prince Konoye's policy and an old collaborator with the Premier, Lieutenant-General Yanagawa, Minister without Portfolio, shares the conservative views of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, another Minister without Portfolio and former Premier, while General Koizumi, the Public Health Minister, is a former army surgeon without any political connections.

The Navy, on the other hand, will exert its influence through the three naval men in the Cabinet, namely Admiral Oikawa, the Navy Minister, Admiral Toyoda, the Foreign Minister, and Vice-Admiral Masazo Sakonji, the Minister of Commerce and Industry. The latter Ministry is really a Ministry of Arms and Munitions, and it is interesting to note that it was held in the previous Cabinet by Admiral Toyoda, now Foreign Minister.—Havas Telemondial.

U.S.S.R. to Re-establish Diplomatic Relations With Occupied Countries

Moscow, July 20.

Russia, in the "general struggle against Hitler," is prepared to re-establish diplomatic relations with those countries with which she had had normal relations in past years, announced M. Lozovsky, Vice Foreign Minister last night.

Diplomatic relations had already been resumed with the Czechoslovak Government, and the Soviet Union "would not object to a resumption of relations with governments of other countries which are maintaining the struggle against their oppressors."

Describing the "wave of hope that has spread through occupied countries," M. Lozovsky said: "When Hitler sent his hordes against the Soviet Union and the peoples of the Soviet Republics rose as one man to defend their freedom and the nation's integrity—when the politico-military agreement was concluded between Soviet Union and Great Britain—when it became clear to all that the United States would support Britain to the very end in the struggle against Hitler—when all these things happened, doubt and pessimism were swept aside."—Reuter.

Europe's Sign "V" A Great Portent Of Allied Victory

London, July 20.

The "V" sign is a portent of the fate awaiting Nazi tyranny, said Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, in a message to occupied countries yesterday.

Broadcasting at 10 p.m. Colonel Britton, mystery man behind the "V" movement, said: "I come to the studio tonight with a July 20 message for all occupied countries. It is just past midnight—July 20 and mobilization of the 'V' army has begun. The message to you is from the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill.

Here it is. "The 'V' sign is a symbol of the unconquerable will of occupied territories and a portent of the fate awaiting Nazi tyranny. As long as the peoples of Europe continue to refuse all collaboration with the invader it is sure that his cause will perish and Europe will be liberated." That is Mr. Churchill's July 20 message to you.

Millions of Signs

"I have said that mobilization of a vast army has begun. At this moment men and women all over Europe are dedicating themselves to a continuation of this war against Nazi Germany until the 'V': sign of victory and freedom is triumphant. In a few minutes there will be millions of new 'V's' on walls, doors and pavements all over Europe. It is dark now. If you listen you may hear distant bugles sounding the 'V' rhythm, drums tapping or train whistles sounded by one of your comrades.

"Darkness is your chance too. Put your 'V' up as a member of this vast army. Do it during daytime too. Your friends will be doing it from one end of Europe to the other and don't forget the 'V' sound. Tap it out so your comrades of the 'V' army hear it and the Germans hear it too. "They must pretend they like it but they don't. One word more—the 'V' army must be a disciplined army. Good luck in you."

An intensified "V" for victory campaign opens tomorrow in countries occupied by Germany. Already the "V" for victory sign has become well known to Germans in occupied France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and the Balkans. The degree of anxiety manifested by Germany because of the widespread character of the campaign is indicated by the attempt of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, to appropriate the "V" sign for his own purposes.

To make "V" stand for victory the German propaganda department has produced a practically unknown word *viktoria* which German dictionaries define as a foreign word The usual German word for victory is *sieg*.

The German radio stated that in Prague the sign appears on the walls, in cinemas, on tramcars and buses and recently it was printed across newspapers. The same things happened in Cracow, Warsaw and other Polish towns, in Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium and everywhere German troops are. In Paris there suddenly appeared huge streamers on the Eiffel Tower which bore the "V" sign, and postcards with the sign were in great demand throughout occupied France.—Reuter.

Nazis Helpless

New York, July 20.

"Most amazing piece of propaganda devised in this war," is one radio commentator's description of the "V" for victory campaign.

The "New York Herald Tribune" declares: "For those in occupied territories, the German capitulation to the "V" must come as pure joy. Now they can chalk up the symbol, tap it out in morse code or thunder out the Fifth Symphony's beat unmolested, with full consciousness that the Germans have openly admitted their inability to check the swelling chorus of freedom"—Reuter.

Huge Fires Started in Hanover by R.A.F.

London, July 20.

HEAVY bombing of the industrial areas of Hanover last night, and successful attacks on convoys in the Channel during the day were the main features of R.A.F. activity during the past 24 hours, states an Air Ministry communique.

"Yesterday," it states, "the R.A.F. took a heavy toll of the enemy's coastal shipping, when very successful attacks were made on escorted convoys. In all, eight ships, totalling about 48,000 tons, were badly damaged and probably destroyed.

"A convoy of seven ships, with attendant anti-aircraft vessels, was sighted and attacked off the island of Nordeney during the afternoon. A tanker of about 10,000 tons was hit several times and left blazing fiercely. Another ship, of about 4,000 tons, received four direct hits which blew away the bridge and superstructure and set it afire.

"Two other ships of 8,000 tons and 2,000 tons respectively were also repeatedly hit and left burning.

"None of our aircraft are missing from this operation."

Turning to operations over Germany, the communique adds:—"During the night, aircraft of the Bomber Command continued their offensive over western Germany. Concentrating on industrial areas of Hanover, they started large fires which were visible for many miles. An enemy fighter which tried to intercept one of our bombers near the German coast was destroyed.

"Two bombers are missing from these night operations."

Successful Attack on Convoy

British bombers made a highly successful attack on Saturday morning on a convoy escorted by anti-aircraft ships off the French coast, says a communique. Four ships in the convoy were probably destroyed. Three of about 6,000 tons were set on fire and a fourth of about 4,000 tons blew up after a hit on the stern.

An explosion was seen in one of the escoring ships after it had been machine-gunned. On Saturday afternoon, heavy bombers escorted by fighters bombed the docks at Dunkirk. Four enemy fighters were destroyed by escorting craft. From all these operations, three British bombers and two fighters are missing.—Reuter.

Warships at Palermo Bombed

Cairo, July 20.

Another successful attack was carried out by British heavy bombers on a cruiser and destroyers in Palermo harbour on Thursday night, states a Middle East communique. Bombs were dropped on and near the warships but full results could not be seen. Over Cyprus, R.A.F. fighters engaged two Junkers which dropped bombs on Friday. One enemy plane was shot down.

Naval planes bombed aerodromes in Sicily. Night attacks were made on the port of Derna. Direct hits were made on the mole and a number of fires were started. One very large fire was followed by an explosion which illuminated the interior of a bomber three miles away. From these operations, all the planes returned safely.—Reuter.

Japan Said Distrusting Axis Partners

Sydney, July 20.

Sir Frederick Stewart, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, today described the reconstruction of the Japanese cabinet as "exceptionally significant."

He said that the strong representation of navy and army interests indicated that the Cabinet would conform closely to the requirements of the armed services, though there was nothing to suggest any change in the more permanent aspects of the foreign policy.

Referring to the dropping of Mr. Matsuoka as Foreign Minister, Sir Frederick said that there was good reason to believe that the German invasion of Russia left the Japanese with a feeling that they had been misled by their Axis partners.—Reuter.

Swiss-German Economic Agreement Signed

Berne, July 20.

Officials here yesterday announced a Swiss-German economic agreement was signed extending the Swiss-German clearing accord which expired June 30. The new accord will extend to the end of 1942.—United Press.

Aachen, Muenster Laid in Ruins by R.A.F. Raids

London, July 20.

At least one-third of the towns of Aachen and Muenster have been destroyed, says the Air Ministry News Service, adding that casualties must have been heavy and that the damage will need several months of intensive labour to repair.

Aachen was "thoroughly plastered" on the night of July 10 though it had been previously attacked and loads of high-explosive bombs and 7,000 incendiaries fell on the town. Almost every bomb reached its intended target and damage subsequently confirmed by reconnaissance is described as "terrific."

Widespread Havoc

Damage was mostly in the centre, but no part of the town escaped bombing, causing widespread havoc and many areas suffered from blasts. Craters in roads disorganized traffic, and water, gas, electricity, and telephone services.

Three main areas of damage in the centre of the town include the municipal and state buildings, commercial houses, warehouses, shopping centres and residential quarters.

Muenster, described in a recent German broadcast as "that unhappy city," tells the same tale. In five recent raids entire areas were completely burned out including industrial and residential buildings. One single heavy bomb devastated an area of more than 7,000 square yards and another had a similar effect covering 6,000 square yards. These two areas were demolished and are surrounded by much larger areas of fire and blast-damaged buildings.

Churchill's Promises Fulfilled

After enumerating districts in Muenster most completely gutted by fire the Air Ministry News Service says other districts heavily damaged include 25,000 square yards between the railway and the Dortmund Emms Canal.

Field-Marshal Hermann Goering's boast that not one bomb would ever fall on German towns is shattered, says the Air Ministry, adding: "The promises made by the Prime Minister are being fulfilled and the German people are beginning to appreciate that the war which they hoped to wage on territory other than their own is being brought to their doorstep. Only the doorsteps are quickly disappearing."—Reuter.

Japanese Blow Up Mine Depot of Chinese

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, July 20.

Japanese naval warplanes operating along the Yangtze River yesterday carried out a severe aerial attack against Tangtienchen, 15 kilometres south-east of Anking, in southern Anhwei, it was announced in a communiqué issued today by the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet.

Headquarters of a Chungking mine-laying corps, as well as storehouses for mines, and other military establishments were severely bombed by the Japanese airmen, the communiqué said. Several fires were started during the course of the bombing, it was revealed.—Domei.

U.S. Red Cross to Give Food in Spain

Seville, July 19.

Mr. Cary Crockett, Director of the American Red Cross in Spain, is visiting Barcelona, Terragona, Albacete and other cities to distribute food expected to arrive soon at Valencia on a Spanish ship from Baltimore. The ship is bringing flour, soap, condensed milk and medicines. Yesterday the Red Cross distributed 7,000 sacks of flour and 3,000 cases of condensed milk in Huelva.—Reuter.

Chungking Not Contemplating Drive Against Communists

Chungking, July 20.

REPORTS of further hostile moves by the 18th Group Army—Chinese Communist forces—in South Shansi, Northern Kiangsu and also in Shantung province, are published by the Chinese High Command.

The 18th Group Army units to the south of the Hungtung highway are reported to be appointing its own magistrates and interfering with local administrations.

Units under Chang Ai-ping attacked the offices of the magistrate of Hsuchow, killing Mr. Sun Ya-ying, a sectional chief, and carrying away 70 members of the staff, 234 rifles and four machine-guns.

When the Central Government units near Hopei-Shantung border moved against the Japanese forces in south-west Shantung, 18th Group Army units attacked Central Government forces, resulting in some casualties.

The Chinese Government has no intention to launch a punitive expedition against the Chinese Communist Army, Reuter is authoritatively informed. An announcement regarding hostile action of the Communist Army was made for the following reasons: firstly, since the new Fourth Army incident the Chinese Communist Army has been persistently attacking Central Government forces on various fronts in the past few months, though the Central forces are strictly forbidden to take retaliatory action; secondly, it was hoped the Communists will co-operate with the Government like Communists in England and America but the Communists in China only intensified subversive activities.

While the Central Government telegraphed Gen. Chu Teh hoping that the Communists would check their hostile action it is believed the announcement would make the facts known in the hope that world public opinion would influence the attitude of the Chinese Communists.—Reuter.

Fighting Reported

Peiping, July 19.

Chungking and Chinese Communist troops are engaged in bitterly-fought combats in North China with no sign of compromise between the Chungking Kuomintang and Communist leaders, according to reliable reports reaching here.

At least three clashes are said to have occurred in North China; first, at a point approximately 12 miles north-east of Mancheng, in north-western Hopei province; secondly, at Pingtu and Yehhsien, in eastern Shantung province, and thirdly, near Tangshan, along the Lunghai railway.

According to the despatches the battle on July 14 near Mancheng between Chinese Communists and a battalion of Chungking troops resulted in heavy losses to both sides.

At Pingtu and Yehhsien, the reports said, Red troops belonging to the Fifth Brigade of the Eighth Route Army, clashed with Chungking units on July 17. General Wu Ko-hwa, commanding the Communist brigade, was seriously wounded in the fighting, the despatches said.

On July 18, further reports claimed, 200 troops belonging to the Communist Eighteenth Army were driven out of their sphere of influence near Tangshan, along the Lunghai railway.—Domei.

Chungking Speculates on Next Move by Japan

Chungking, July 20.

THERE are three possible moves for Japan following the reorganization of the Konoye Cabinet—firstly, blockade of Vladivostok together with a land invasion into Siberia; secondly, seizure of southern French Indo-China with reviewed pressure on Thailand; and thirdly, an invasion of Yunnan for the purpose of cutting off the Burma road—according to well-informed observers here.

A reference to a possible Japanese move northward or southward, appearing in the official "Central Daily News" this morning, states: "The position of the United States in the Pacific is greatly strengthened by the latest international developments.

"There are three possible routes by which the United States may attack Japan—the northern route via Alaska and the Aleutian islands, the centre route via Hawaii, Wake Island, and Guam, and the southern route via Hawaii and Samoa.

Situation Changed

"Japanese naval experts have hitherto maintained that only the southern route is feasible, but the situation today is entirely different. Close collaboration between Russia and the United States has rendered the northern route feasible, while with the United States intensifying fortifications in the Pacific, the American Navy can not only ensure the security of her fleet movements along the centre route but can effectively bomb Japanese-controlled islands.

"Needless to say", adds the journal, "the United States' position along the southern route is further strengthened by joint defence measures by the United States, Britain, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia. In other words, whether Japan wants to move northward or southward, she has very little hope of achieving her objectives".

More Moves in China

Announcement of the new Cabinet's determination to settle the China Incident gives rise to speculation whether Japan is on the eve of a new major move against China. Since Japan is at present withdrawing troops from the Yangtze valley, there is no likelihood that Japan will undertake a drive westward towards Chungking, it is felt here.

Any Japanese push westward from Shansi, across the Yellow River in the direction of Sian, may bring Japanese troops into China's northwest, but such a drive, it is pointed out, even if successful, would not force China to give up resistance in the near future.

Therefore it is suggested that Japan may use Indo-China as a base for a drive into Yunnan province for the purpose of cutting off the Burma road, thereby disrupting the flow of American supplies to Chungking.

Chinese Precautions

In this connection it is pointed out that ever since Japanese occupation or northern Indo-China the Chinese High Command has taken necessary precautions. Strong Chinese forces are at present massed along the Indo-China border to meet a possible invasion to Yunnan.

Not only the United States will make every effort to keep the Burma road open by rushing aircraft to support Chinese resistance, but it is expected Britain will do likewise, since a Japanese invasion of Yunnan will threaten the security of Burma back door of Singapore.—Reuter.

No Immediate Tokyo Decisions Seen Likely

Lyons, July 19.

"Prince Konoye returns to power with his personal influence further increased since he will concurrently be the Minister of Justice." "Le Temps" declared today in a comment on the Japanese Cabinet reshuffle.

The paper considered the removal of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister in the outgoing Cabinet, as the most important event in the reshuffle.

"It would seem," the paper added, "that the former Foreign Minister has been sacrificed because he was responsible for negotiating and signing the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact only a few weeks before the outbreak of the German-Soviet hostilities, since this pact places Japan in a difficult position. However, the conclusion should not be drawn that Mr. Matsuoka's removal implies a fundamental change in Japan's foreign policy.

Grave Decisions Unlikely

"Another important fact," "Le Temps" continued, "is that Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier, has been included in the new Cabinet as Minister without portfolio, for he will probably take over the duties of Vice-Premier. In the statement made yesterday by Prince Konoye it was stated that the Government had decided to renovate entirely its national structure in order energetically to pursue the policy through which it will face the ever-aggravating international situation. This is a programme leaving nothing to chance and to the spirit of adventure. It is most likely that no grave decisions will be taken in the immediate future.—Havas Telemondial.

Moderation Foreseen

Berne, July 19.

The Swiss press, which hitherto had been extremely nervous owing to alarmist propaganda, today expressed astonishment at the Japanese Cabinet's rather moderate character.

The independent "La Suisse" pointed out that Admiral Teijiro Toyoda's presence in the Foreign Office means prudence. The paper added, "Conscious of its invincible power, the Japanese Navy is disposed to engage in battle only for the defence of strictly Japanese interests."

In the meanwhile, the radical-Democratic paper "Bund" declared in an editorial, "Doesn't the fact that Mr. Matsuoka has been replaced by the former Commerce and Industry Minister mean that future Japanese policy will be directed with more commercial considerations than merely political? Above all, efforts will be made to bring to a victorious conclusion the hostilities in China."—Domei.

No Berlin Comment

Berlin, July 20.

German authorized quarters yesterday declined to comment on the new Japanese Cabinet except to call attention of correspondents to the Domei news agency statement that speculation in Germany might only lead to disappointment in certain quarters. "We cannot say anything that goes beyond what was said by our friends in Japan," said authorized sources.—United Press.

Nazis Lose Ground

Batavia, July 20.

Dutch circles yesterday and today failed to comment widely on the recent Japanese Cabinet changes, although one leader declared that the reorganization showed that "Japan's policy will become purely Japanese and the changes could have been worse."

The same official claimed that it was seemingly apparent that the Nazi influence in Japan "is losing ground, but regardless of this, we will stick to a policy of independence. We are not perturbed by the addition of 'war birds to the cabinet.'"

It was recalled that Dutch refused Japanese demands recently because of fears that exports would go to Germany, and this statement was interpreted as meaning that despite any seeming new Japanese policy, the Dutch will continue to defend their right to negotiate independently and not under military pressure.

Dutchmen here stated that the declaration by Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of all British Forces in the Far East, that "we are prepared" best describes the attitude of the Netherlands East Indies.—United Press.

Nazi Cancer Must Be Cut Out of Body of Europe

London, July 19.

"After the war when the world will be ready for revolt against tyranny and dictatorship, it will be our task to provide a broad and strong rallying ground for those who think with us in putting first among all political causes the cause of freedom," said Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, speaking in London today.

R.A.F's Part

Referring to aerial warfare, he said the R.A.F. was fighting at extreme range over enemy territory and had destroyed an average of more than twice the number of German aircraft that Britain had lost. Blenheims flying over Germany had sunk 300,000 tons of shipping and damaged an equal amount.

As to a possibility of Herr Hitler's offering peace terms, he remarked that the days of appeasement were past.

"We will enter into no arrangement with Hitler and his gang, for not until the cancer of Nazism is cut out of the body of Europe can health and peace return."—Reuter.

Szechuen Land Tax

Chungking, July 20.

The Ministry of Food announces that the Szechuen land tax will probably total 6,000,000 piculs of foodstuffs yearly.—Reuter.

D.S.T. Considered Cruelty to Animals

Hamilton, Bermuda, July 20.

'Daylight Saving time constitutes a cruelty to animals as it deprives them of several hours of sleep'—such was the decision of the House of Assembly of Bermuda when it was called to vote on the introduction of D.S.T. in the islands. The proposal was rejected by an overwhelming majority of votes.—Havas Telemondial.

Japan Said to Be At Crossroads

London, July 20.

"Japan is apparently at the crossroads. Who put her there?... Japan, nobody else", says the "Sunday Times" in an editorial article this morning.

"One of these roads leads north", says the journal, "and the other south, but both lead to something more than mere geography.

"At the end of the northern road there is Russia. There is also the Russian Far-Eastern Army, self-sustaining and well-equipped.

Russo-Japanese clashes on any considerable scale lately have been rare; but in the only of any magnitude which has occurred so far—the Nomonhan affair—Japan met a resounding reverse.

The quality of the Russian Army has since been still further accentuated by its really magnificent resistance to German aggression: anyone who bases expectations of easy pickings on Russia's indifferent military performance against Finland is doomed to a sharp awakening.

"Japanese extremists would do well to think of these things."

Lord Halifax's Warning

"Any Japanese attack against Indo-China", adds the "Sunday Times," "might involve a trespass upon Anglo-American interests. Nobody, either in the British Empire or the United States would regard such a trespass as being other than a costly first step toward an attack on Burma or Malaya.

"On this point Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, has uttered a timely warning. Nobody should make the mistake of thinking that, under pressure of the European struggle, Britain would allow her legitimate rights and interests in other parts of the world to be ignored', he declared.

"The new Japanese Government—even without Mr. Matsuoka—would do well to ponder these plain words. Japan is mobilizing. Japan is all dressed up and imagines perhaps that there are only two places to go.

"If so", concludes the paper, "Japan is wrong. She can stay put. She can have perfectly good parties at home".—Reuter.

Hungarian Communists Shot for Sabotage

London, July 20.

Twenty-eight communists have been executed in Belgrade for sabotage to electric cables, according to the German-controlled Paris radio.—Reuter.

Vichy Air Force Put Out of Action Quickly in Syria

Jerusalen, July 20.

How the R.A.F. and Royal Australian Air Force put the Vichy Air Force virtually out of action after the first few days of the Allied advance into Syria was described yesterday by Air Commodore L. O. Brown, who is in immediate Command of Allied air operations in Syria.

"Although there were 10 squadrons opposing us," he said, "after the first few days when their aerodromes came within our operational range, action against us was practically negligible."

Loss of Life Avoided

He emphasized that the work of the R.A.F. bomber squadrons during the Syrian campaign was restricted by the paramount consideration of the British Command not to cause avoidable loss of life and destruction of Syrian property. At the same time the Allies were determined to evict Axis agents from Syria.

The aim of the R.A.F. was to neutralize the opposing air force by dealing with it when grounded or actively engaged against Allied land and naval forces and at the same time give all assistance to Allied troops. A great part of the work fell on the fighters, which were particularly successful in attacking opposing planes on the ground and putting them out of action with minimum casualties and damage.

No Reply on Djibouti

British authorities in Cairo are still awaiting a reply to a demand that women and children be evacuated from Djibouti, capital of Vichy-controlled French Somaliland. Britain's only interest in this port is the use of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway which would save wear on motor transport now carrying supplies to Abyssinia across mountainous British Somaliland, thus freeing the trucks and lorries for use elsewhere.

Djibouti authorities doubtless acting on Vichy's instructions, apparently still choose to regard Abyssinia as a war area, it is pointed out here. In reality about 90 per cent. of the material now being imported into Abyssinia through the Red Sea consists of supplies for the civil population.—Reuter.

Soviet Planes Raid Finland

Helsinki, July 20.

Many places in East Finland were bombed on Friday and yesterday morning. Four Russian planes are claimed to have been destroyed.—Reuter.

Leningrad Said One of World's Biggest Forts

Helsinki, July 20.

The fortress of Leningrad, object of one of the three main German drives into Russia, was described here yesterday as the "world's biggest fortresses."

Since 1937 the area around Leningrad and the city itself has been officially known as a "fortress area," identical with the Lengingrad military district.

The fortress area comprises 30,000 square kilometres with 5,000,000 inhabitants. It is bordered on the north by a bay of Lake Ladoga, on the south by the city of Pskov, on the west by Lake Peipus and the Narva river and on the east by Lake Keilmen and the Volhov river.

New Defences

Following the Soviet-Estonian assistance pact of 1939, the fortress was implemented by important forward bases in Estonia, which were further developed after the Moscow peace in the spring of 1940 by new fortifications in Hangoe and places in the bay of Finland.

The garrison of the Leningrad fortress theoretically amounts to 600,000 men divided into four armies, with 3,000 planes at its disposal. The Red Fleet likewise became a part of the fortress defences and a reserve was created from Leningrad workers.

Concrete Bunkers

The fortress was built in the past 10 years with heavy concrete bunkers and fortifications. New aerodromes for 2,000 planes also were established.

In 1937 a complete military fortress regime was introduced. All foreign consulates were closed and foreigners were expelled. Inhabitants who were not necessary for defence work also were moved out.

Nobody was permitted to enter the fortress area without a special permit, consequently little news has leaked out from Leningrad in the past few years. The concrete fortifications are invisible because they are mostly concealed under houses.—United Press.

Allies Welcomed In Syrian Town

Simla, July 20.

A ceremony of considerable interest and political significance took place following the capture by Indian and British troops of the Vichy stronghold of Deir-ez-Zor, says a despatch received today from the Indian Army observer at Deir-ez-Zor.

At the request of the local Syrian authorities, the Commander of the British forces formally received the Governor and other Syrian officials who, until the fall of the city, had been serving the Vichy Government.

Promptly at 11 o'clock, only a few minutes after Vichy bombers had paid their morning visit to the British camp, the British commander set out in a procession from headquarters to the local Town Hall, where the city fathers were awaiting him.

Two lorries filled with Gurkha sepoys led the way, followed by Khaki-coloured staff cars, and the processions moved slowly through crowds of enthusiastic townspeople.

Met by Governor

Upon their arrival at the Town Hall, the British Commander and the other British officers were met by the Civil Government of Deir-ez-Zor His Excellency M. Toufigbey Chamier.

After the formalities and the presentation of local officials and notables had begun, for over an hour there was a seemingly endless procession of notables representing every side of official and semi-official life in Deir-ez-Zor. Each group expressed pleasure at the occupation of the city by the Allied forces and declared their readiness to assist the British authorities in every way.

The British Commander had a few words to say, assuring the representatives that the liberties of their institutions would be respected, and thanking them for their promises of cooperation.

Local officials and townspeople appear to be genuinely pleased to see Allied forces in their country and the excellent behaviour of the Indian troops has made a deep impression throughout Deir-ez-Zor.—Reuter.

Yugoslav Plane Escapes

Air Chief Marshal, Sir Arthur Longmore is seen in the British Air Ministry official photograph examining one of the aircraft flown from the Balkans by Yugo-Slav pilots who will now co-operate with the R.A.F.

U.S. Officials Leave Moscow

New York, July 19.

Twelve members of the U.S. consular corps in Moscow left the capital today for a town situated some 50 miles to the north it is learned here from Moscow.

The United States Ambassador to Russia, Mr. Lawrence Steinhardt, and his principal assistants are remaining in the Soviet capital.—Havas Telemondial.

U.S. Newspapers Speculate on Tokyo Changes

Washington, July 20.

Observers here agree that the departure of Mr. Matsuoka from the Japanese Cabinet is the most important change in Tokyo, but as his successor is a man whose views are virtually unknown commentators find it difficult to assess the meaning of the Foreign Office change.

The "Washington Post" thinks that Mr. Matsuoka's departure does not necessarily mean a radical realignment of Japan's relations with the Axis, but that "it does mean the elimination of an individual who lost face by committing his nation to policies which events have proved were contradictory."

The paper feels that until the gains of a forward policy promise to outweigh the risks, Japan will continue to sit on the fence. This may not continue long, it adds, because Japan's sole business today is making war, and to that purpose all other considerations are subordinated.

Speculation Only

The "New York Herald-Tribune" says nothing is certain about the Cabinet renovation except that Prince Konoye engineered it, presumably with the connivance of the army and navy, to get rid of Mr. Matsuoka, but because Mr. Matsuoka is reported to be one of the few civilians for whose opinions prophets of aggression in uniform had had any respect all the best guessers are left floating on the wings of speculation.

The paper says it does not believe that Mr. Matsuoka promised Herr Hitler to invade Siberia, or that Hitler wants Japan there now, or that Japanese army leaders, with their limited manpower and supplies, have the slightest desire to challege the Russian Far Eastern army, but it believes that Mr. Matsuoka promised Hitler a first-rate disturbance in the Pacific, but Japan is not ready for this and to repudiate what has been promised Mr. Matsuoka had to be disowned.

No Peace Cabinet

The new Cabinet is no peace Cabinet, says the "Tribune," and its make-up of Admirals and Generals indicates that it is dedicated to expansion, but not sufficiently spectacular expansion to give the Germans any comfort. It says the fact that an Admiral heads the Foreign Office indicates southward aggression, which the paper believes has been the Navy's game and is one to which the new Konoye Cabinet is committed.

But divorced completely from Hitler's game, the Navy's game is expansion when it is safe, and the paper's guess is that whatever Japan does in Indo-China and Siam in anticipation of rasher acts later, such as a war on the United States when the Fleet leaves the Pacific, her foreign policy for some time will continue to be as uninteresting as her new Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

Kwangtung Sails

The Butterfield & Swire ss. Kwangtung recently detained by the Japanese at Woosung while on a southward run left Shanghai yesterday after many days' delay caused by the unloading of some cargo which the Japanese suspected to be destined for Chungking.

Japanese London Envoy Returns

Yokohama, July 20.

Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to London, who was recalled to Tokyo to report to the Government, arrived here today aboard the Nippon Yusen Kaisha trans-Pacific liner Kamakura Maru.

Faced with a barrage of questions by newspapermen Mr. Shigemitsu said that he was not in a position to comment on his future plans. "Everything is up to the imperial wish," the Ambassador said, when asked whether he will return to London after fulfilling the purpose of his visit.

Mr. Shigemitsu revealed that he is on close terms with the new Japanese Foreign Minister, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, adding that they used to meet often at the time Mr. Shigemitsu was Minister to China when Admiral Toyoda was holding the post of Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry.

Bombing of London

Likewise, the returning Ambassador declined to hazard any guess concerning the outcome of the Anglo-German hostilities and merely said that the German aerial bombing of London has been "more intense than generally thought."

He said that the Japanese Embassy and other Japanese establishments in London had suffered from the bombing, but "fortunately were not destroyed." The remaining Japanese community of between 40 and 50 residents in London is keeping up its excellent moral. Their casualties thus far have totalled no more than two or three slightly injured, which the Ambassador termed fortunate when compared with the British official casualty averages of 5,000 killed and an equal number wounded each month.

Mr. Shigemitsu was met at the port by his 15-year old son Atsushi, and also Mr. Eiji Amau and other Foreign Office officials.

Commenting on his trip home, Mr. Shigemitsu said that he had noticed signs of Spanish recovery from the civil war in Madrid where there are no black-outs and food is plentiful. He added that conditions in Madrid provided a pleasant contrast to conditions in London.—Domei.

Tension Continues In Indo-China

Vichy, July 20.

A Government spokesman yesterday said there was no change in the French Indo-China tension.

The announcement was made following another visit of the Japanese Ambassador here, Mr. Sotomatsu Kato to Admiral Francois Darlan, Vice Premier, to explain the Japanese Government's Cabinet change.

However, although the spokesman said tension had not changed, the Government still refused to say the situation was nearly as critical as reported in London and Washington. Authorities also refused to admit or deny Japan had given Vichy an ultimatum.

Observers here pointed out that the Japanese are alleged to want the naval base at Camranh bay for future operations against Malaya but that the Camranh Naval base never was built and while it is an excellent shelter and anchorage, it has a narrow entrance, no arsenal and no docks or dry dock.—United Press.

Governor Changes Plane

Saigon, July 20.

Presenting a new factor in the situation in south Indo-China, it was suddenly announced here last evening that Admiral Jean Decoux, Vichy Governor-General of Indo-China, would return to Hanoi from Saigon on Monday with his entire staff.

It is officially explained that the move is due to necessity to attend to "routine matters" in Hanoi due to the Governor-General's long absence, and it is stated that he will return to Saigon possibly in the middle of August.

Two leading officials from Hanoi arrived yesterday to report to the Governor-General.

Previously it had been announced that Admiral Decoux would stay in Saigon or Dalat—where the Governor-General usually spends the summer months to escape Hanoi's hot weather—until the end of August.

News of Admiral Decoux's departure for Hanoi has excited lively interest, but it would be premature to assume that this is connected with reported Japanese plans to penetrate into southern Indo-China.

Possibly he is going to meet the Japanese delegation to the border commission, which is to demarcate the territory ceded to Thailand by Indo-China. The Japanese are due in Hanoi any day now.—Reuter.

Growth and Efficiency of The Royal Indian Navy Told

By Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, K.C.B.

THE Royal Indian Navy of today has a very long and distinguished record of service behind it. For over three centuries, in one form or another, it has existed as one of the fighting services of Great Britain but long before the English went as traders to India in the end of the XVIIth century Indian seamen had guarded Indian interests at sea.

Where trade moves at sea, it needs protection—in war against the country's enemies, in peace against pirates; and piracy has been one of the scourges of the Eastern seas until it was finally suppressed by the navy well into the XIXth century.

When Babylon was a great city there was commercial intercourse between it and the western states of India, the Phoenicians traded in the Indian Ocean, and after them the Romans and the Arabs. On the eastern side, where the Spice Islands were colonized from the coasts of Madras and Guzerat, communications with the colonies needed protection, and there was a great trade with China.

Yet all this trade and commerce was a comparatively small element in the life of the Indian people, for India was a self-supporting country.

She was not threatened with invasion by sea—the invader came down from the North over the land frontiers except upon one occasion when the Arabs came by sea and conquered Sind in the VIIIth century. But the Sultans on the coast and the Moghul Emperors found a need for, and maintained, navies.

With the opening of the route round the Cape of Good Hope a new set of conditions arose. The Portuguese came by sea in the end of the XVth century, and for a hundred years they were the only Europeans in the Eastern seas and they had to establish and maintain their trade against the opposition of the Guzerat Sultans and the Turks.

When in their turn the English arrived, they had to fight their way into the coveted trade against the Portuguese who, not unnaturally, wished to retain their monopoly. So one of the first acts of the East India Company was to equip a squadron of fighting ships, which, under the command of Captain Thomas Best, fought a victorious three days' battle with the Portuguese off Surat in October 1612, a battle to be followed three years later by another, fought by Captain Nicholas Downton and resulting in an even greater victory.

Bombay Marine

That squadron was the parent of the Royal Indian Navy of today. Its headquarters were at Bombay, where a dockyard was built which still serves the needs of the Navy.

In 1686 this sea force was named the Bombay Marine, and for about sixty years after that date, unaided by any ships of the Royal Navy, it was the protector of the trade of the Company in the Indian seas. It fought in the Persian Gulf, on the coasts of India in suppressing piratical strongholds in the Gulf of Aden and as far away as the China sea.

It took its share, within the limits of its capacity—for it was composed of small vessels only which could not do battle with the great French ships of the line—in the long struggle with France which began in 1740 and went on until the end of Napoleon's wars. It was a partner of the army and the Royal Navy in those stirring campaigns of Clive and in the hard-fought struggle in the war of American Independence, when British supremacy in India trembled in the balance.

It was among the forces which captured Java, Mauritius—that French stronghold from which frigates and privateers operated and took so heavy and costly a toll of British shipping—Burma, Sind, It fought in China, Persia and New Zealand. And it never was found wanting.

Fought With Distinction

Throughout those wars it was still the Bombay Marine. Then it became the "Indian Navy" and existed under that title until 1863 when, for various reasons, it ceased to be a fighting force and, under the name of the "Royal Indian Marine" it was allotted purely civil duties—transporting troops, surveying, the work of buoyage and lighting of the coasts and the control of the Indian ports.

When the war of 1914 broke out the ships of the Marine were used as fighting units and its officers served in all the theatres of war with distinction.

After the war the question arose of whether the service should be restored to its old fighting service as its people with their long history of the old Marine greatly desired, and in 1924 a committee sat in Delhi which recommended "the reconstitution of the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force, to enable India to enter upon the first stage of her own naval development and ultimately to undertake her own naval defence."

In the early stages a modest role was laid down for the Navy; principally, its duty was to be to train the personnel, and above that to undertake certain services required by the Indian Government in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, surveying, and the naval defence of the ports of India, of which mine-sweeping is one of great importance. Its size was small. Four sloops, two patrol vessels and some smaller craft were all; and at the outbreak of the present war it consisted of five escort vessels of from 1,200 to 2,000 tons and a patrol vessel, the last named since sunk by enemy action. Since then additions have been made.

Indians Trained as Officers

Ships are one part of a navy. The men who man them are the other, and these must be, first and foremost, competent seamen.

The officering of the Bombay Marine and the Royal Indian Marine was British—indeed foreign officers had been largely employed in the older naval organizations of the Kings of Guzerat and the Moghul Emperors; Abyssinians, Arabs, Portuguese, Danes, English. But when the new Indian Navy was founded it was decided that the officers should be both British and Indian.

The young Indian, after being selected in India, enters as a cadet and goes through a period of training before going to sea, and specially selected young officers are later sent to technical and other establishments in England for further instruction. Nor does their preparation end there.

During the present war some of the young Indian officers have been serving on board vessels in the fleet in Home waters, performing the duties of their rank and gaining experience in the best school, the waters of the North Sea.

The ratings in the old Marine were also, in the early stages, British or European, but with the ever increasing demands for seamen in those strenuous wars of the XVIIIth century a proportion of Indian ratings was employed rising to as high, in the latter years, as a third of the whole; and from all accounts they quitted themselves well throughout.

But when the Royal Indian Navy was established, all the ratings were drawn from Indian sources as they had been in the Royal Indian Marine, its predecessor, whose recruits were drawn almost entirely from Ratnagiri, a district to the southward of Bombay.

Today a wider source is tapped and most of the young men come from Konkan and the Punjab, districts which have provided many fine soldiers in famous regiments of the old Bombay army.

The lads are smart, intelligent and keen. It was a pleasure to watch them at their drills and exercises—at the guns, in rifle drill, practising Morse and Semaphore signalling—and showing that they had no intention of being one whit behind their brother seamen of the Royal Navy, or of falling short of the traditions of which they are the heirs. Today their ships are an integral part of the squadron in the East Indies.

More Craft Needed

There is, of course, no illusion that India can undertake, by her own effort, her naval defence, any more than the Dominions of Australia, New Zealand, Canada or the Union of South Africa can do so.

The Indian Navy, like those of the Dominions is a part of the Navy of the Empire, and it as yet it is few in numbers and composed of vessels of the lesser types its growth is certain and its use far from negligible. The great demand today is for small craft; the cry is for more destroyers, sloops, corvettes and such like to deal with the submarine and even the armed merchantmen which we are now seeing launched in numbers on our trade routes in the East.

This force of small craft, manned by well disciplined and capable crews, is a real addition to that greater body, the Royal Navy, on which the fate of civilisation so largely depends in these critical times.

OBITUARY

Bishop Mosher

New York, July 20.

The Rt. Rev. Gouverneur Frank Mosher, 69, retired Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines and well known China missionary, died yesterday in the Midtown hospital here.

Bishop Mosher was a missionary in China from 1898 to 1920, when he became bishop of the missionary district of the Philippines, a post which he held until his retirement last year.

Bishop Mosher also was author of a handbook of the China missions. He was born in Stapleton, New York, October, 28, 1871.—United Press.

Finns Recognize Nanking

Helsinki, July 19.

The Government of Finland today announced that it had accorded *de jure* recognition to the Nanking Government.—Domei.

Jewish Girl Guides Aid War Fund

In an admirable effort to do their share in augmenting the British War Fund, the 9th. Shanghai Company Girl Guides, under the capable leadership of their Captain, Mrs. Benjamin, held a Fun Fair yesterday in the grounds of the Shanghai Jewish School, 554 Seymour Road.

Crowds of adults and excited children began a round of the many stalls as soon as the fair opened. Much thought and care had been exercised in choosing the stands, for there was something to suit all tastes and ages. The Bingo tables, as usual, claimed more than their share of participants, while many purchases were made from the Junk Stand which displayed a large variety of second-hand articles. Mrs. Benjamin was kept busy the whole afternoon telling fortunes. Another fortune teller was Miss H. Nathan, a troop leader.

The Tombola spills were rapidly sold, the ping pong tables and the quoits stand were quite favourites, but everyone seemed rather cautious of attempting the 'ball and bucket' feat. Light refreshments, including ice cream, were served by Mrs. Schneider and Miss S. Plotkin. There was unusual hilarity during the games and races held for the children and noisy anticipation as to who would be recipients of the tempting prizes.

General Co-operation

There was a genuine feeling of co-operation between helpers and those who came to spend their money and enjoy themselves, the thought uppermost in their minds that every cent they spent would help the British War Fund.

Among those who were in charge of stands and the entertainments were Mr. Benjamin and Mr. A. Abraham; Miss C. Abraham, a lieutenant of the 9th. Company; and the Misses A. and S. Manasseh; K. Toeg; L. Saul, C. Medvoy; R. Ezekiel; E. G. and E. R. Benjamin; L. Jacob; R. Nathan; R. Cohen; and several Scouts from the 5th. Shanghai (Jewish School) Group. It is expected that the other Guide Companies will be holding benefits for the War Fund in the near future.

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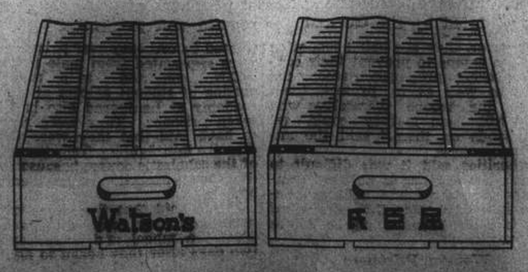
NOTICE

All cases for "Coca-Cola" to be delivered on and after July 21, 1941, will bear a burnt-in mark in Chinese (屬已氏) on one end and another in English (Watson's) on the other end of the cases, for which a deposit of $3,00 each will be charged.

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER COMPANY



WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By Olive Dun

London, June 18.

Clothes rationing has one good deed to its credit. It will put an end to head scarves, which cost two coupons, and bring back hats which cost none. I don't know if you in Shanghai have been infected with the head scarves mania. They are a sort of development of the Lenglen bandage. They are passable on the exceptionally pretty girl who can carry off anything. But that does not save them from being the dullest kind of headdress ever invented. They are worse than men's tweed caps, and that is saying a lot.

I derive a good deal of amusement from the many articles which the rationing has inspired on how to make your clothes last. If, for instance, a frock begins to look shiny, then cover the affected part with a damp cloth and touch it lightly with a hot iron, when the steam will take away the shine. To save stockings from wearing out at the heel, rub a little fat on them: which recalls Kipling:—

And if the blister on your 'eels burns
fit to 'urt like 'ell,
Why, you drops some tallow in your
socks and that will make 'em well.

But for a real lady cold cream is advised rather than tallow. Lastly you must never throw away an old mackintosh. The sleeves can be cut off and made into leggings for children. If you haven't any of your own, you can easily find someone who has. I hope to have gleaned some further tips by next week for your enlightenment. Meanwhile we do much better on our rationing than German women, who only get half the number of coupons that we have and only have ersatz materials on which to use them. One curious discovery is that until the war London was the centre of a trade in old clothes which spread as far as Morocco and Madagascar. The head of the business according to the "Manchester Guardian," a Mr. Lipos Tichin, known as "the old clothes king," and his agents are said to have travelled among the natives of Africa swapping old clothes for ivory, uncut diamonds and such-like trifles. The garment most prized is said to be an English dress suit. It only shows how civilization has advanced since the days of the native chief "attired in a top-hat, a feather and his native modesty."

Opera at Oxford

An event in the musical world which deserves mention is the production at Oxford of an opera composed by a Fellow of Worcester, Mr. Vere Somerset, called "The Imbroglio." From the reports it is rich in tuneful melody, not borrowed from, but owing parentage to Mozart, who is said to be Mr. Somerset's favourite author. The story too is placed in the 18th century, for all of which the mellow atmosphere of Oxford and the lovely gardens of Worcester seem a particularly appropriate birthplace. The opera was excellently put on and discovered a very attractive young soprano with a lovely voice, Miss Patricia Carlyle. In due course, if we are good, we may see it in London. But the provinces seem to be getting all the best in the way of theatricals just now, while London wallows in revue. At Windsor a first-class repertory company has been producing splendid plays to crowded houses for many months past. A stall costs only 3/6 and you have to book early to get it. At Amersham there is a tiny little theatre with another excellent repertory company, and "people turned away at each performance." Every week these theatres give a new play—that is the programme is changed, for they rely mostly on revivals of well-known plays. In the West Country, Darlington Hall in Devonshire is building up a fine reputation. Even much-bombed Manchester is able to put on a good play and has no difficulty in getting big audiences.

Home-Grown Pianist

Miss Myra Hess's D.B.E. in the Birthday Honours was well deserved. If she had an unpronounceable foreign name the public would go mad about her. But she is entirely British-made—born in London, won a scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music when she was twelve, and made her debut at the Queen's Hall when she was seventeen, playing Beethoven's Concerto in G. She made a name for herself at once, though her greatest success did not come till the last war which cut off the supply of foreign musicians. She is particularly beloved in America, which she has toured from side to side every year since the last war. She cancelled her tour, however, when the present war began, and then had the bright idea of organizing lunch-time concerts in the National Gallery, which I mentioned some time ago, both to give employment to needy musicians and to raise money for the Musicians' Relief Society. In four months over 100,000 people visited these concerts. Miss Hess is a handsome woman, with raven-black hair parted in the middle, large lustrous eyes, rather a long nose and a wide flexible mouth. She is unquestionably one of the greatest pianists of the day, specializing in Beethoven, Bach and Schumann, but with a keen appreciation of the moderns. She has brought several unknown young composers to the knowledge of the public. Her playing is dignified, fresh and charming and quite devoid of mannerism. Her only fad, if it might so be called, is her piano stool: she takes the same one everywhere. But all pianists know how essential it is to sit comfortably at just the right height. She is the first pianist to appear in an Honours List, though the D.B.E. was given to the late Clara Butt and Melba, and Dr. Ethel Smyth has it.

Too Great a Gentleman?

In church today we had that superb first chapter from the Book of Job. "Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, and Satan came also among them. And the Lord said unto Satan, Whence comest thou? Then Satan answered the Lord and said, From going to and fro in the earth and from walking up and down in it." Can one not hear the nonchalant irony of his tone? It struck me again, not for the first time, how curious it is that no writer has been able to depict Satan except with some touch of nobility. In "Job" he is certainly a fallen angel but still an angel. That he is the real hero of "Paradise Lost" is a commonplace. Bunyan's Apollyon was a dramatic monster, but with nothing mean about him. In the New Testament his name "Lucifer," "Light-bearer," suggests what he has been and (according to one of Kipling's best stories, "On the Gate") will one day be again. Marie Corelli, though she wrote vilely, had some great inspirations, and one of the best was her novel "The Sorrows of Satan." In contrast, I have been reading (as much as I could for the horror of it) "Out of the Night" by Jan Valtin, which gives us such a picture of the unspeakable brutes of the Gestapo as has never been shown in print before. What is so peculiarly revolting in the book is the atmosphere of utter human degeneration which pervades it. An ancient writer said of King John that "hell itself was made fouler by his presence." But I cannot help feeling that the Satan of Milton, of the Book of Job and of Bunyan would be nauseated by the type of men who now dominate Europe and would refuse them admission to his company.

Her Majesty Inspects Canadians

On a visit to the Southern Command Their Majesties inspected the Canadian soldiers stationed there. The Queen greets smilingly the men of a Central Ontario Regiment.

Soldier's Pets

"And we know, Mr. Weller—we, who are men of the world,—that a good uniform must work its way with women, sooner or later." So said the gentleman in blue, and what he said still holds good, but to "women" must be added "dog and cat" of either sex. There must be something subtly attractive (writes "A.W.B.") about the rompers and forage cap of the modern battle dress, for no animal can resist them: no billet or cookhouse lacks its bevy of hangers-on. Bruno, a terrier, whose owner was taken prisoner in France, instinctively attached himself to the nearest men in khaki and soon picked out a new master, whom he never left and always warned when visiting rounds approached his sentry post, acted as his escort at company orders, and with his master was at last transferred to another unit. Then there was Narvik, a prolific tabby cat from a Norwegian ship, all of whose kittens were bespoke before birth.

A devastating air raid brought the homeless in by platoons. An attractive mongrel (a fox-bull terrier) walked in that night and was taken at once on the strength for rations and discipline. He answers to the name of Blitz and is friend to all the world. He and Buchanan, a black and white kitten, sleep side by side and eat from one dish, and he was sadly affronted when a black cat rejected his addresses with a masterly right hook to the nose. The sirens alone make him bark. We also have Nellie, a little yellow bitch with a smug expression, and Nellie Wallace, another mongrel—so called to distinguish her from yellow Nellie rather than from any likeness to that admirable comedienne.

All these animals, and I have mentioned only a few, scorn civilians. For them khaki is the only wear and their trust is never misplaced.

Wives in Politics

Mr. Ernest Brown's declaration of the debt which public men owe to their wives will never lack instances in support. Hardly any of our Prime Ministers were without that help in their heavy work. Pitt and Balfour were bachelors, but in the case of Balfour there was always "Miss Alice" by his side. Melbourne, it is true, was unfortunate, but Palmerston owed a great deal to the social gifts of Lady Palmerston. Lady Campbell-Bannerman, in spite of ill-health, was believed to have been a potent influence in scotching the plan to send "C-" to the Lords in 1905. Lady Salisbury was a far more potent influence in the Conservative party than was realized by those who only noticed her aversion to platforms. "Dizzy's" debt to his wife was handsomely recognized by himself. Mrs. Gladstone knew every secret in her husband's public life and watched over him with an anxious care that did much to maintain his strength into extreme old age. Dame Margaret Lloyd George's fighting spirit had a considerable share in many of her husband's triumphs. The theory "he travels the farthest who travels alone" certainly is not borne out by the domestic history of our politics.

German Culture

("Several fires were caused ....and again cultural objects were damaged."—German statement on a raid by Bomber Command on Berlin.)

"Cultural objects"? Nay, that cannot be;
Berlin has nothing of that kind displayed.
Do you seek German culture? Pause and see
Its monuments from London to Belgrade.

B.W.A.

Monday, July 21.—Needlecraft Section at Headquarters 9.30 a.m.

Tuesday, July 22.—War Work at Headquarters 5 to 8 p.m.

Wednesday, July 23.—War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. War Work at Headquarters 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Thursday, July 24.—War Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.

Friday, July 25.—War Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.

Saturday, July 26.—War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

With regard to War Work, members are advised that the Red Cross rooms will be open all summer. The Knitting Department will give out wool for the last time before the summer recess on July 30 and resume their usual time-table on September 3.

Welcome, Little Nazi!

A new booklet has been distributed among the Black Guard by Himmler, the Gestapo chief.

This says that Germany must have children to make up losses on the battlefields and ensure that the victories its armies have won can be maintained in future.

German women, it is declared, "will be willing to place at the disposal of our great Fuehrer the people he needs for his gigantic task of unifying all Teutons."

To have only two children is described as "cowardly living." The standard, the publication says, must be four to six, and it forecasts on this basis a Reich of 120,000,000 persons, compared with the present 90,000,000.

"Illegitimate children," the booklet says, "are also valuable members of the national community, providing their parents are hereditarily Nordics aware of their responsibility to their race."

The appeal coincides with other less publicized measures undertaken in an attempt to stem the downward trend of the birth-rate, which first became evident last May, but which has reached nothing like the catastrophic proportions of the second year of the last war.

Law Germany Respects

One kind of international law is still honoured by Germany. Treaties, pacts, commercial agreements, Red Cross conventions may be torn up or ignored when convenient, but patent rights are still generally respected. Germans are periodically remitting sums to England to keep their patent rights alive. Reciprocally, British subjects are allowed by the Board of Trade to remit to Germany, by way of Portugal and Switzerland, the renewal fees for the patents they own in Germany.

But reports that royalties, payments for the privilege of making use of German patents here, are being remitted to Germany are not true. Such royalties and licence fees have to be sent when due to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Sir Ernest Fass. There is a similar arrangement in Germany, the intention being that after the war one fund can be set off against the other and all patent-owners' claims met.

This reciprocal agreement worked satisfactorily in the last war, and so far there is no cause to fear that it will not be carried out again.

Ammunition Dumps!

The Central Council for the Care of Churches is pushing ahead with its national photographic survey of cathedrals, abbeys, monasteries, and fine old parish churches.

"No one can tell where the next German bomb may fall," they state. "It is said that on a map found in the cockpit of an enemy 'plane brought down recently all the churches of a certain city were marked as 'ammunition dumps.' It this is now the official German view of the use to which we put these cherished old buildings there is no end to the danger in which they stand. Many of them have never until now been photographed or recorded in any way, and if they were damaged it would be almost impossible to reconstruct them."

Photographic societies and camera clubs all over England are helping in the work.

Elizabeths at Fifteen

We think often of Elizabethan times just now, and so, for Princess Elizabeth's fifteenth birthday, we might do worse than recall what Throckmorton wrote of the greatest of the holders of that name in our annals; for his lines were written when Henry VIII's daughter was the age of the Heir Presumptive to the throne today. The future "Gloriana" was staying at the time with her stepmother at the dower palace at Chelsea, with Hanworth as a country residence:

Elizabeth, there sojourning for a time
Gave fruitful hope of blossom blown in prime.
For as this lady was a princess born,
So she in princely virtues did excel;
Humble she was and no degree would scorn,
To talk with poorest souls she likéd well;
The sweetest violets bend nearest to the ground
The greatest states in lowliness abound.
Which seems no bad description in any age for a princess destined to a great place in a free democracy.

Nazi Attack on Holland Remembered

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands attending the service held on the site of the historic Dutch Church in Austin Friars, London in commemoration of the first anniversary of Germany's attack on Holland. Prince Bernhard is seen saluting while on the left is Netherland's Prime Minister Prof. Dr. P. S. Gerbrandy.

Optimism in Holland Over War Issue Justified

THERE appears to be no lack of optimism among the people of those countries now dominated by the Germans. This spirit of optimism has penetrated to us from Holland, Belgium, Norway, Czechoslovakia. In the beginning we were inclined to consider it with a certain amount of suspicion. We were not quite certain whether agents of the enemy were encouraging this optimism seeing that they could not bend the spirit of the people into submission and therefore thought it better to prepare them for an unavoidable disappointment, said the Netherlands Spokesman in one of the talks given last night by Polish, Belgian, and Netherlands representatives last night over station XCDN.

As far as Holland was concerned Radio Orange, the Netherlands station in London, repeatedly warned the people in occupied Holland not to be too optimistic as certain expectations could not be fulfilled, at least not within the time limit they set themselves in their high hopes. The suspicion, however, that the enemy was encouraging this optimism of the people in occupied Europe was unfounded.

The Germans who cannot fail to discern this spirit of optimism are unmistakably embittered over it. Their friends, their so-called friends, the Nazi-traitors who have turned against their own country do not know how to deal with that spirit of optimism. We read in the papers and publications which come from occupied Holland that in all their speeches the Nazi-traitors apologize to their German protectors for this "stubborn lack of insight" of the majority of the Netherlands people.

Same Expectations

It is certainly not by accident that the same expectations live among the people of the occupied countries is almost the same degree of ardour. There must be a good reason for them to be optimistic, and we know this reason: they have come into touch with the spirit of the German army of occupation and of all the rest of the Germans who have made their appearance in occupied territory.

Hitler has said that it was his intention to have a period of inactivity after the conquest of Poland for the sole purpose of making the French army "rot to the core." There can be no doubt but that the German army of occupation was showing evident signs of "rotting to the core." We have heard it from France although the French appear to have been so unnerved that they do not derive any encouragement from it. We have also heard of the demoralized German soldiers in other occupied countries and specially from Holland, where people do not appear to have "lost their guts."

Psychological Process

The German soldier who arrives in the Netherlands undergoes a remarkable psychological process. We will not mention here the effect on the *moral* of the German soldier when he feels that he is ostentatiously ignored, avoided and loathed. There are other things—the German who proudly thought that he would be received as a conqueror by the conquered, the German who had been told that he was the overlord of mankind, is exposed to a shower of impressions which reveal to him the naked truth.

The Hollanders do not show themselves to be conquered, but behave as though they are fully convinced of the ultimate defeat of their enemies. The Hollanders show that they pity these German conquerors; they make them feel that they are doomed by events to come, to come even in the near future.

The German has arrived in Holland in the belief that he was on his way to England. But once he has been in Holland he is cured of his belief in an invasion of England. In Holland the German learns to look upon this war with different eyes. Often he will listen secretly to the news from London.

"Accomplice" of Inhabitants

He becomes the "accomplice" of those round him or tries to learn from the Hollanders what London thinks about this war. He loses confidence in everything that has been told him at home. He fraternizes with persons who oppose the Germans and who speak more openly to him. There has been much secret reporting and spying upon the people in Holland, but seldom did the German soldier lend himself to this dirty sort of work.

On the contrary, stories have reached us where German soldiers and even officers have shielded the Hollanders from the agents of the Gestapo. It is a dangerous game that is being played. There are soldiers who have been forced to serve in Hitler's armies and who dare to say: "When you turn against the Nazis, we will turn against them with you." And there are Hollanders who dare to listen to that.

War Prospects Discussed

The prospects of the war are often discussed in a free and open manner. These discussions of course do not bolster the self-confidence of the soldiers. Many of them discover what it means again to be free, and what it is they lack in their own country. The strongest influence, however, goes out from the rocklike conviction of the Hollander that he and his country are on the road to victory, a conviction from which no adversity of his allies can divert him. Hitler had seen well.

In times of war an army cannot permit itself to be inactive; and certainly not in occupied territory under circumstances as they are in Holland.

The people in the occupied countries watch the army, they discern the discouragement, the loss of *moral* among soldiers of the enemy. The people in Holland have heard the story that German marine troops have mutinied in den Helder. The people know the way the Germans speak. That is why they believe that a revolution is sure to come in Germany unavoidably.

"If We Lose We Are Done For"

The Hollander who has travelled in Germany returns with the impression that there is not a single sign of such a possibility. It is true the people in Germany may be worse off than in Holland, but they are still certain of their cause. The Germans in Germany say: "We will win this war, because we cannot lose—if we lose we are done for." And they believe it.

But they spoke the same way in the last war. The impression therefore of travellers who have been to Germany is quite correct.

Should a visitor be able to discern signs of a revolution, then the revolution would already be there. And then, it is unconceivable that what a traveller observes would escape the watchful eyes of the Gestapo. We may therefore take it that there are no obvious signs yet of a gathering storm—certainly not when military successes are still being booked.

But once the traveller from Germany is home again in Holland, he starts nodding his head. He wants to oppose the optimism round him, but on looking around he is caught by the cause of it. He sees the army all round "rotting to the core." Then he realizes that he has returned from Germany and that he has been relieved of an enormous pressure. His feelings react differently from his mind.

Similar Stories Elsewhere

Those are the stories from Holland, which we hear also from other occupied countries. It is not exactly the same story everywhere, the mentality of the people differ, and so do their reactions. But everywhere one observes the demoralization of the German troops not because of their agreeable life but because of their leisurely existence.

They lose their self confidence. They get impatient about this everlasting war, they get impatient over so many promises remaining unfulfilled. They feel tired on arrival in a country where party discipline has been slackened, after every nerve has been strained by the system applied in Germany. They are beginning to doubt whether the system of applied force is really right when they see others, conquered in fact, but living unrestrained as though they were completely free.

The average German is very sensitive to the opinion of outsiders. The ordinary young German is very susceptible to suggestion, and he certainly cannot withstand the suggestion which goes out from surroundings in which he has been placed unprepared. The German system can only exist when it succeeds in uprooting or suppressing completely all doubt. But the German soldier in occupied territory is fed on doubt; it is poured into him by the ladle.

Millions in Armies

Millions of German soldiers constitute the armies of occupation. They follow the events with increasing impatience. They return home, others take their place. It is a feature of this modern way of conducting war that for the actual fighting only a comparatively small number of forces is necessary. These forces, the specialists in handling mechanical weapons who do the actual fighting, can be kept in the right spirit apparently.

But the bulky rest constitute the armies of occupation and the reserve units; they represent the German people. In this bulky rest the suppressed nations discern voices of discontent—at least they believe they discern them. In any case they derive from it their strong feelings of optimism.

Nobody knows yet whether the process of disintegration will be so swift and thorough as to break down the power of resistance of the German régime before the German people will be exposed to the fury which the British and the American industries are jointly preparing for them.

Defeats Cause Revolts

We know the German will not revolt as long as there are military successes. In 1918 it was defeat which caused the revolt. The German may condemn his masters in private, as long as there is still a chance that these masters will shower upon him national power and profit he will not chase them away.

That is why the German people are taking an enormous responsibility upon themselves, by allowing a few persons to make that same people a curse for the whole world, although they will betray these leaders when in fact nothing can be achieved by them.

Indeed there is optimism in occupied Holland and in other occupied countries in Europe. This optimism should encourage us all, because it reflects circumstances which we cannot observe from nearby, but which the people in the occupied territories have come to understand and which have given them hope for ultimate deliverance.

Cabinet Meets in Vichy; Power May Be Distributed

Vichy, July 20.

The Cabinet met for two hours yesterday with Marshal Petain and examined the general situation, particularly Franco-German relations and tension in the Far East. After the meeting the traditional, non-committal communique was published.

Observers who anticipated that the third phase of the Cabinet reorganization would be announced were disappointed. Reports were current, however, that Admiral Francois Darlan, Vice Premier, would continue to delegate more of his authority to others.

Paris Press Silent

Admiral Darlan was expected to appoint a Foreign Minister. He began delegation of some of the portfolios he holds when M. Pierre Pucheu was named Minister of the Interior.

For reasons which no one cared to explain the German-controlled Paris press yesterday remained stonily silent about M. Pucheu's designation. An official communique announced the appointment but it was not published in a single Paris newspaper.

In these days of downright big stick censorship it is forbidden to speculate or engage in conjectures. Meanwhile, however, M. Pucheu took over his duties.

Open Secret

M. Pierre Laval was supposed to have arrived at the Chateldon castle yesterday for a week-end holiday but he did not come and by telephone cancelled engagements he had made at the Castle.

That development may have been connected with the Paris press' silent treatment of M. Pucheu's promotion. It is no secret to observers that in recent weeks efforts were made to promote rapprochement between M. Pucheu and M. Laval, but that M. Laval, as usual, insisted on avoiding entangling alliances in Cabinet circles and M. Pucheu went ahead with plans to create his own national group of followers which he hopes to swing behind Marshal Petain.—United Press.

Medical Aid Authorized For China

New York, July 20.

Directors of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China yesterday announced that they had authorized expenditure of US$228,721 for support of medical training schools and hospitals in free China.

Directors also established a special office in New York where American doctors and nurses can apply for service in China.

Dr. Donald Van Slyke, president of the bureau, said that ambulance drivers, pharmacists and mechanics also are needed.

Of the money authorized, US$82,929 will go to the Kweiyang central emergency medical training school. In addition US$45,000 will be spent for pharmaceutical supplies and US$5,000 will be sent to Madam Chiang Kai-shek for an air raid first aid station in Chungking.—United Press.

Emir Abdullah Given Honour by King

Amman, Transjordan, July 20.

Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner for Palestine, accompanied by Air Commodore L. O. Brown, Air Officer commanding, visited Emir Abdullah of Transjordan on Saturday and presented him with the King's commission as honorary Air Commodore of the R.A.F.—Reuter.

Pro-Nazi Paper in Uruguay Suspended

Montevideo, July 20.

The Uruguayan Government has decreed a fortnight's suspension of a local pro-Nazi newspaper for subversive articles attacking democratic institutions.—Reuter.

After Malaria And Other Fevers

Any one who has had the misfortune to experience an attack of fever knows the distressing effects—the extremely weak state of the whole system often makes progress during convalescence slow, which leads to depression and further retards recovery.

A reliable tonic

is what is needed at such times and one which has proved its worth over and over again is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The unique action of these pills supplies iron in a form which the system can change into haematin or blood iron. This enables the blood to pick up more oxygen and aids the system in the formation of more red corpuscles. As the blood becomes enriched again it does its work better, the patient soon begins to look and feel better, and it takes but short space of time

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."

Konoye Cabinet: Why it Failed

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The collapse of the second Konoye Cabinet, according to my opinion, was due to the following reasons:

1. Political:—Though the second Konoye Cabinet had made great efforts to turn Japan into a totalitarian state so that it might be able to exploit the Japanese people to the fullest extent for military adventures, yet aside from the dissolution of all political parties and the creation of the National Service Association, it still could not attain its ultimate aim; for the general mobilization law has not yet been fully enforced to the satisfaction of the military. That was why the so-called Japanese patriots, but in fact supporters of the military, are yelling about the need of a much more powerful Cabinet which the people may entrust with full power. While urging the early convocation of a Diet meeting (I wonder why such an organ should still exist in Japan since all political parties have been dissolved), they further advocate that representatives of the people need not interfere any longer what the government is going to do but simply let the government have the power—the power to squeeze more flesh and blood from the people.

2. Economic:—The astronomical figure of the budget for this fiscal year, totalling Y.13,205,000,000, and preparation of a new budget for the forthcoming year are the nightmares haunting the Japanese Cabinet no matter who heads it. The inability of the second Konoye Cabinet to handle wartime finance was another reason causing its downfall. The failure of national revenue, amounting to only Y.3,705,000,000 during this year, to met the enormous expenses and the impossibility of digesting about Y.38,400,000,000 of government bonds by the end of this year would scare any finance minister. If the saying that the one who controls the purse controls the government still holds true, the second Konoye Cabinet would have no other way but to resign.

3. Diplomatic:—It was a great pity that the second Konoye Cabinet had Yosuke Matsuoka as its Foreign Minister. It was he who bound Japan to the Axis by conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance and it was also he who signed a neutrality treaty with Stalin, promising the latter that he would behead himself if he failed to observe it. After the outbreak of German-Soviet hostilities, Japan has been between the horns of dilemma as to what treaty and pact she is going to honour. Ever since, she has been drifting along, restless and at a loss how to deal with the situation. After holding conferences practically every day following the start of the Nazi drive towards Soviet Russia, the previous Japanese Cabinet has failed to reach any decision and hence resignation en bloc was the only way out.

And now, the third Konoye Cabinet has come into existence, featuring Teijiro Toyoda as its new Gaimusho chief, besides which no further ministerial reshuffle has been made. With regard to the new Cabinet, I would like to point out:

1. There is no more capable statesman and politician in Japan at present other than Konoye. And yet, Konoye obviously is not far-sighted and reasonable enough to steer Japan to a right course, and will simply remain a puppet of the military.

2. The new Cabinet might succeed to a certain extent in making Japan a state with more totalitarian nature and further alignment with the Axis.

3. The new Cabinet is still facing financial and political difficulties arising from Japan's four-year campaign in China, and these thorny issues will for ever exist so long as Japan continues her military adventure.

4. The appointment of Toyoda as new Foreign Minister does not mean that Japan will hereafter alter her foreign policy, for we should not forget that the Japanese Government has announced its intention to strive continuously for upbuilding of a co-prosperity sphere in East Asia and that the basic "treaty" with Wang Ching-wei still remained effective. In other words, Japan is still resolved to expel foreign rights and interests from the Far East even by force and to continue the war of aggression in China. Japan has been known for her "water-bird" diplomacy. Toyoda, whom Anglo-American powers seem to have welcomed because of his connection with big Japanese interests, may be utilized as a means to camouflage Japan's possible blitzkrieg onslaught either on the south or on the north. Who thought that Japan with a Cabinet headed by Konoye, who was thought of by various quarters and even Chinese circles as the only personality being able to checkmate the military, could have provoked a war on China which has lasted for four years? And yet, such hostilities did break out and have continued up to the present. Thus, Britain and the United States should not think that Japan might reorient her policy of aggression simply because of Toyoda being chosen as the Gaimusho chief. Anything which turns out abnormal naturally involves something which might cause our surprise in the nearest future. But so long as the ABCD powers are determined to rally together for a common struggle against the aggressors, let it be Hitler or Dai Nippon, they will win their ultimate victory.

HARRY YOUNG.

Shanghai, July 20.

U.S. Black List: One Wanted in Shanghai

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is very gratifying to an ex-service man to note that the American Government is shortly to issue an "Enemy Black List." It would be as well for some British organization in Shanghai to do likewise, as I have just come into possession of a list of Germans now in Shanghai together with the names of the various German firms and their subsidiaries, and on that list there is at least one name that I and other thought was Swiss, but now find to be German. None of us wish to knowingly purchase or deal with anything German or anything that has the taint of being German-controlled, therefore I suggest that a Shanghai Enemy Black List of commodities and names be issued to all Britishers.

CONTACT.

Shanghai, July 19.

Cheap Beef: Where it Can be Had

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In order to save his money, and in case the Seymour Road Market is closed, GORGON ZOLA may go to "Marché Meugniot" (French Concession, near the eastern end of Avenue Joffre) where beef may be found at $3.70.

KA MEMBER,

Shanghai, July 18.

Make-up: What one Man Thinks

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A well-known skin specialist said that face paint, lipstick and the other coloured rubbish that women slap on their faces is definitely harmful to the skin.

It has been truthfully said that make-up has three uses:—

1. To hide dissipation.
2. To conceal age.
3. To attract (or distract) men.

It does not matter. Eyes always reveal dissipation in a man or woman. Age is not apparently reduced by using make-up, on the contrary the person is made to look much older. While as to attracting men, it tends to make them suspicious—"What is she trying to cover up?"

What does a man want in a woman—what does the better-class male require only in choosing a girl friend or lover?

A. That she is easy on the eye—not too conspicuous by deformity of limb, in manner or speech. Easy to look at, restful and settled in habits.

B. That she is as feminine as possible—no smoking, drinking, grumbling, wearing of men's clothes or playing games intended for males (softball).

Any girl who doubts or confutes these few points will remain inferior in the essentials of life.

TOM MORAN.

Shanghai, July 19.

Italy Striving to Prevent Inflation

Rome, July 20.

Steps taken by the Italian Government to prevent inflation were mentioned by the Finance Minister, Signor Thao di Revel, in a speech at Milan yesterday. These steps were: firstly, a 60 per cent. tax on increases in value of real estate; secondly, action to keep prices at their normal level: thirdly, limitation of dividends and measures concerning rises in security prices.

Speaking of the gold problem the Minister declared, according to the Stefani Agency, that the flight of gold from the continent proved that it could be very well dispensed with. "The classic conceptions of currency," he added, "must be regarded as out of date since the phenomenon of production is regulated by supply of materials serving the purposes of economic production."—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION

FFZ

198 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcasts in four languages

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Children's hour.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. Ernest Chausson.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

The end of the XVIIth century and the beginning of the XVIIIth century. Vivaldi: Concerto in A min; Corelli: La Folia; Vivaldi: Concerto grosso; Giordani: Caro mio ben; Haendel; Concerto grosso; Haendel Xerxes; Corelli: Sarabande; Haendel: Concerto Grosso; Concerto for orchestra; Cavalli: Jasoo; Cavalli: Hercules; Haendel: Sonata for hautboy; Purcell; The tempest: Haendel; Solomon.

395m. **XMHD** 760kc.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

CONCISE
CLEAR
CANDID

XMHD broadcasts news in English daily at 12.45 and 9 p.m. and news in Chinese daily at 12.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MAILS COMING AND GOING
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 208m. Frequency 1440kc.
P. O. Box 433, Shanghai
Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

7.30-12.00 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00. Chinese Lesson at 8.30
12.00 Vocal Selections from Operas
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "News from Home," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including Song Recital by Miss Hu Yun-yun (Chinese Shirley Temple) at 5.00. News at 5.20 and 6.00, and Commentary at 6.15.
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 Light Music
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News and War Commentary
8.30 "What I Like Best"—Programme arranged by Bernard Thomas
8.55 "The Lowdown on the Follies."
9.00 News in English and B.B.C. Programme Announcements
9.20 "Men and Their Arms." Talk by Alexander Carlisle
9.30 Italian Songs of the 17th and 18th Century
10.00 Musical Atlas
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.00 News and War Commentary.
8.30 Parlour Game.
9.15 Rebroadcast of a talk to Home listeners by Raymond Gran Swing.
9.30 Jack Payne and his orchestra.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Stanley Holloway.
11.00 News from Home. Talk by Howard Marshall.

Patients Cheer Queen Mary

Soldier patients are pictured cheering Queen Mary, the Queen Mother, when she visited a convalescent home for troops in Gloucester. The home is maintained for soldiers who have suffered injury or sickness during training.

Claims of the Roman Church

SERMON preached by Rt. Rev. J. Curtis, D.D., at Mattins in the Holy Trinity Cathedral:—If I were to tell you that yesterday was July 12, I'm afraid it would leave you all uninterested. And yet in the North of Ireland and in other parts of the Empire connected with Ulster, it is a great day of celebration. The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne (1690) each year brings hearty rejoicings that James II was finally defeated and the fear of the return of the domination of the foreign Roman Church to the British Isles was banished, finally we hope.

I was somewhat disturbed a few months ago at the tone of some of the so-called "Catholic Hour" broadcasts. (They should of course be called "Roman" not "Catholic.") A good deal of the matter was quite contrary to the facts of history and some of it not over careful of the feelings of non-Romanists.

So I want in the very few moments at my disposal this morning to remind you how baseless the claims are that are so often made by Romanists for their Church and for their Pope, the Bishop of Rome. The claim is continually made and all too seldom contradicted that the Roman Church is the one true representative of the Christian faith and that the Pope as Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter has inherited a position of leadership in the Christian Church and not merely a position of leadership but that he is as Pope infallible in his ex cathedra utterances about faith and morals.

Disputable Points

There are two very disputable points involved in these claims—one, that to St. Peter was given a place of special leadership amongst the apostles with special authority to guide the Church, and the other that the Bishops of Rome inherit the privileges that were conferred on him because they inherit his position as Bishop of Rome.

Three texts of Scripture are put forward to support these claims on behalf of St. Peter and here in the words of a well known Irish theological professor are the privileges said to be conferred "Peter was thus established by our Lord as the means of imparting to the church indefectibility and unity and of permanently securing these properties to her. Peter was invested with supreme spiritual authority to legislate for the whole church: to teach, to inspect, to proscribe erroneous doctrine or whatever would tend to the destruction of the church: to appoint to offices or remove therefrom or limit or extend the jurisdiction thereof as the safety or welfare of the church would require; in one word to exercise as supreme head and ruler and teacher and pastor all spiritual functions whatever that are necessary for the well being or existence of the church."

This is what comes, according to Rome, from "the three texts." Now the first in S. Mat. 16 comes at a great moment in the history of the Church: it has been described as the birth of the Christian Church, when our Lord's disciples came first through Peter's lips to acknowledge Him as "The Christ the Son of the Living God." Our Lord turns to Peter in joyful thankfulness and praise "Blessed art thou Simon Barjona for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee but my Father which is in Heaven—Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my Church and the gates of hell will not prevail against it—and I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of Heaven—and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven—"(This last promise is on other occasions made to all the twelve.) It was a great confession of faith and a great reward of praise and in the days to come Peter *was* one of those Apostles on whom as foundation the Church was built, and it *was* his privilege to open the kingdom of heaven, to the Jews on the Day of Pentecost, and to the Gentiles when he baptized those gathered with Cornelius to hear him preach the Gospel to them.

Disputes Amongst the Disciples

But that it put Peter in a position of pre-eminence as teacher and guide was certainly not clear to St. Peter's fellow Apostles nor to the writers of the New Testament. First of all, immediately afterwards our Lord begins to tell of His coming sufferings and immediately Peter poor infallible guide, is all astray and protests, bringing on himself the rebuke "Get thee behind me Satan, thou art an offence unto me, for thou savourest not the things that be of God but the things which be of men." Again right up to the end of our Lord's stay on earth there is disputing amongst the disciples as to who was the greatest—nobody has any idea that Peter was already named preeminent. When Peter goes to Cornelius' house he is reproved by the Christians of Jerusalem who have no idea that he is so infallible a guide that he could not be taken to task: when the Council of Jerusalem meets St. James not St. Peter presides and gives the verdict. At a later date in Antioch St. Peter seems to backslide with regard to the treatment of Gentiles and St. Paul records (Epistle to Galatians) "I withstood him to the face because he was to be blamed" and in the same Epistle so far from St. Peter seeming to have rule over the whole Church we read in St. Paul's words "the Gospel of the uncircumcision was committed to me, as the Gospel of the circumcision was to Peter." It is fair to say that nowhere in the New Testament is there any consciousness on the part of St. Peter or of the other apostles or of the writers of the New Testament that St. Peter was put by our Lord in any such position of rulership as present-day Rome asserts. And through the early Christian centuries it is just the same: Hear St. Augustine in the early 5th century. He says he sometimes interprets "The Rock" as Peter but more frequently as Christ; he writes "Our Lord says Thou art Petrus and on this Petra which thou hast confessed saying "Thou art the Christ the Son of the Living God" will I build My Church, that is to say on Myself. I will build thee on Myself and Myself on thee. Those willing to build on men said "I am of Paul, and I of Apollo and I of Peter; but others who were unwilling to be built upon Peter and would be built on the rock—not on Petrus but on Petra—said "I am of Christ." This shows plainly that at the beginning of the fifth century it had not been discovered even by so eminent a Churchman as St. Augustine that this text contained the Charter of the Church's organization, the revelation of the means of imparting to her indefectibility and unity.

Peter's Special Weakness

The second text in St. Luke 22. 31-2 need not delay us long. It is now the night before our Lord's Crucifixion when He is telling His disciples what is to happen and part of the sad telling is that Peter is to deny Him that night "Simon, Simon, behold, Satan hath desired to have you (that is plural *all the twelve*) that he may sift you as wheat—but I have prayed for thee (singular *thee Peter*) that thy faith fail not and when thou art converted strengthen thy brethren." Here Peter's special weakness due to his great self trust is emphasized and we know the sequel—his faith did fail despite the special prayer and three times he denied his Master. In this warning it is hard to see a gift of preeminence—glad as we are to know that St. Peter recovered from his fall. St. Chrysostom in early days commenting on the text sees no glory in it; he says "He (our Lord) said this sharply reproving Peter and showing that his fall was more grievous than that of the others and needed greater assistance. For he had been guilty of two faults, that he contradicted our Lord when He said all shall be offended saying, "Tho' all should be offended yet will I never be offended" and secondly, that he set himself above the others, and we may add a third fault that he ascribes all to himself. In order to heal these diseases our Lord permitted him to fall and therefore passing by the others He turns to him "Simon Simon Satan hath desired to have you that he may sift you as wheat (that is to say might trouble you, harass, tempt you) but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not;" why if Satan desired to have all does not our Lord say "I have prayed for all?" Is it not plainly for the reason I have mentioned! By way of rebuke to Him and showing that his fall was worse then that of the other He turns His speech to him.

So the early leaders of the Church failed in this text to see more than a special promise to the Apostle about to be tried by a special temptation and they did not find in it a charter text revealing the constitution of the Christian Church.

And the third text or series of texts is in St. John XXI when our Lord asks St. Peter "Lovest thou me?" and after His resurrection three times gives him the commission to "Feed (or tend) my sheep."

Thrice Denied the Lord

Take as an example of how the early Church understood this what Cyril of Alexandria said "If any one asks for what cause He asked Simon only though the other disciples were present and what He means by "Feed my lambs" and the like, we answer that St. Peter with the other disciples had been already chosen to the Apostleship but because meanwhile Peter had fallen (for under great fear he had thrice denied the Lord) He now heals him that was sick and exacts a threefold confession in place of his threefold denial, contrasting the fault with the correction, by the triple confession Peter abrogates the sin contracted in his triple denial, for from what our Lord says "Feed my lambs" a renewal of the apostolate already delivered to him is considered to have been made, which presently absolves the disgrace of his sin and blots out the perplexity of his human infirmity."

No Ground for the Claim

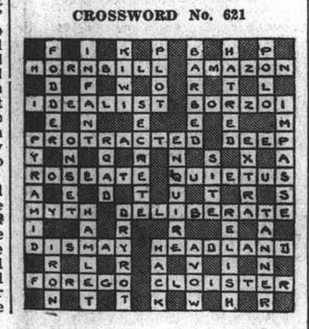
I think you will feel with me that neither these texts nor the whole trend of the New Testament History nor the teaching of the early Church fathers gives any ground for the claims made on behalf of St. Peter by the Roman Church.

There is thus really no need to go in detail into the question of St. Peter as Bishop of Rome. He never was in any sense in which we ordinarily use the term. He helped—after the Church had been founded for quite a while—with St. Paul, in strengthening it; he was almost certainly martyred and buried there but as Bishop (of Rome) he had no more connection with it than St. Paul. This is the plain reading of early Church history. So that even if St. Peter was appointed by our Lord to a position of preeminence that involved universal rulership and infallibility (which nobody knew about in the New Testament or in the early Church centuries) there is not any reason to think that the Bishops of Rome should inherit anything from him.

Be Ye All of One Mind

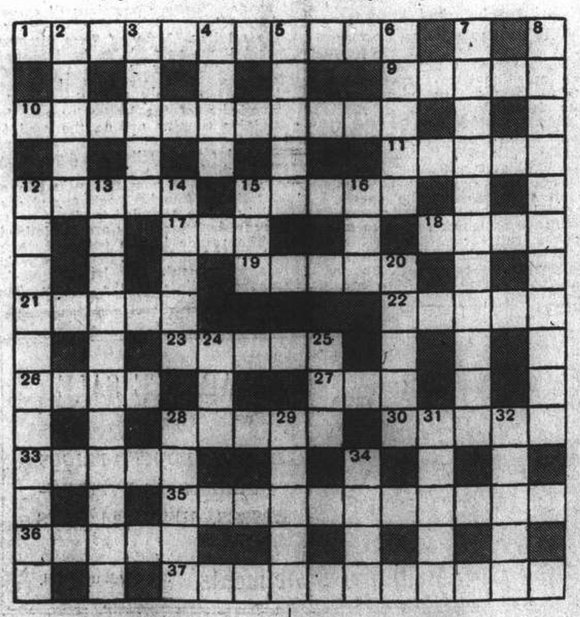
But to leave the matter there would be ungracious. Both our Gospel and Epistle bring St. Peter before us today (5th Sunday after Trinity). In the Gospel we see St. Peter confessing his sinfulness and being commissioned as "a fisher of men" in the Epistle we hear him giving us and all christians wise counsel—to be remembered on July 12 as on all other days—"Be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous, not rendering evil for evil or railing for railing but contrariwise blessing, knowing that ye are hereunto called that ye should inherit a blessing."

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 621



CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 551

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 American salute to nations resisting aggression (two words—7, 4)
9 May be without rhyme, and not without reason (5)
10 The S.M.'s order to recruits about to endure a ragging? (three words—5, 2, 4)
11 Animal in every French home (5)
12 Was it built by a Greek slave? (5)
15 Those who this do not avoid fences (5)
17 Two-legged part of 11 across (3)
18 Send back the pins: and use the scissors (4)
19 A period of charm (5)
21 They are three to the ounce (5)
22 One portion separate (5)
23 This came from no infallible source (5)
26 Not a plain creature (4)
27 Has no scent, but some smelt it (3)
28 Mind its source, certainly (5)
30 All her troubles may be little ones (5)
33 Custom for the tailor? (5)
35 "Race in Tinto" (anag.) (11)
36 A reminder of some past event? (5)
37 Cheerful advice (two words—4, 7)

DOWN

2 Get on about it for speech (5)
3 Burning request to vocalist for a note? (5)
4 Market is assembled around his speciality (4)
5 During which overhead charges are apt to come down (5)
6 Charming stretch? (5)
7 One to remark in the wireless world (11)
8 Infirmity could make cured pet die (11)
12 Musical instrument started by others (11)
13 A bolt from the blue (11)
14 Had to do with rising royalties (5)
15 It makes Mary digest (3)
16 Mixed in 35 across (3)
20 A refuge (5)
24 Grain port, once? (3)
25 Form of 27 across (3)
28 When single is used in gymnasium (5)
29 Many spend the night in it (5)
31 Feature of stunt illusions (5)
32 It is apt to create a stir (5)
34 Where to look for the tiller (4)

Japan Must Depend On Own Strength

Tokyo, July 20.

Dr. Nobufumi Ito, president of the Cabinet Information Board, in a radio broadcast to the Japanese nation last night said that Japan must depend on her own strength only in meeting the international situation.

Dr. Ito did not mention Japan's relations with the Axis during a lengthy review of the international situation.

Explaining the "rapidly changing world situation," Dr. Ito said that Russia was in almost the same position as France shortly before France capitulated to Germany.

"The outbreak of the Russo-German war brought a very great change in the world situation," Dr. Ito said.

Attack on Russia Unexpected

Dr. Ito said that Japan, after the invsion of Crete, expected Germany to attack England instead of Russia.

"Some people think and conclude that Britain, America and Russia now will unitedly pit themselves against Japan, Germany and Italy and that finally an ideological war will begin," Dr. Ito said. "However, the real situation is not so simple as that. I think it is dangerous to rush to any rash conclusion."

Dr. Ito also said that further changes in national alignments were possible, such as Russia's shift from Germany to Britain. Therefore, "one can not rely on others," he said.

"Under a situation such as at present, our country should go ahead unflinchingly toward realization of the great ideal of national foundation," Dr. Ito said.—United Press.

U.S. to Reduce Auto Production Sharply

Washington, July 20.

A 50 per cent reduction in the production of motor-cars, refrigerators and household laundry equipment is included in a tentative programme drawn up by Mr. Leon Henderson, administrator of prices and civilian supply, who declares that curtailment will soon be extended to other industries.

The programme involves a reduction in motor-car production in the next three months by 20 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of 1940. The reduction will subsequently be increased to 50 per cent.

Mr. Henderson explains that the programme is necessitated by the present "acute shortage of industrial raw materials, including steel, nickel and rubber."—Reuter.

Italian Warning on U.S. Blacklist

Rome, July 20.

The "Popolo di Roma," only Rome paper yesterday to comment on President Roosevelt's South American blacklist, said that the list will have violent repercussions in Latin American countries and may even lead to a break between them and the United States.—United Press.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JULY 21, 1871

The porcelain tower at Nanking was destroyed by the rebels, because they had been taught to believe that precious stones were inlaid in the walls, and that the ball which surmounted the structure was of solid gold. Of course neither jewels nor gold were found in the building. Thus a lie impudently handed down from generation to generation, was sternly and signally punished by the demolition of a stately and beautiful national monument, long regarded as a wonder of the world.

LOCAL FOOD PRICES

Average prices obtaining on July 18. H.—Hongkew Market and Shops in Hongkew District. W.—Seymour Road. Market and shops in Western District F.C.—Markets and shops in the French Concession.

	H.	W.	F.C.
BEEF			
Rib	3.60	3.60	3.70
Rump	4.00	4.40	3.70
Sirloin	4.00	4.40	—
Soup	2.00	2.20	2.30
Suet	1.50	—	-.00
MUTTON			
Lamp	1.60	1.70	1.50
Gigot	1.60	1.70	1.50
PORK			
Lard	1.30	1.60	1.23
Leg	2.30	2.60	—
Cutlet	2.70	2.60	2.25
Should.	2.20	2.60	2.17
Knuck.	1.30	1.00	0.80
VEAL			
Cutlets	3.60	5.00	—
BUFFALO			
Rump	3.40	3.20	2.90
Soup	1.20	1.80	1.90
Goat	—	—	1.50
PREPARED MEAT			
Bacon	2.40	3.60	2.90
Ham F.	3.80	3.60	4.70
Ham C.	2.30	3.20	3.20
S. Pork	1.63	—	1.70
FISH			
Carp	—	1.20	—
„ live	—	2.00	2.00
Cod	1.50	1.80	1.80
Eel live	2.70	2.25	1.00
M'darin	2.00	2.75	1.70
Prawns	0.45	0.45	—
Salmon	1.60	1.80	1.80
Soles	1.60	1.10	1.10
W'bait	1.50	1.20	1.10
Yellow	0.80	0.85	0.90
SALTED FISH			
Ribbon	0.80	0.80	0.70
Salmon	1.60	1.50	1.30
POULTRY AND EGGS			
Chick.	3.00	2.80	2.60
Duck	7.50	7.50	6.00
Eggs	2.00	3.00	2.20
FRUIT			
Apples	1.00	0.55	1.00
Bananas	1.00	0.55	0.80
Lemons	1.80	1.40	1.50
Oranges	21	12	16.80

	H.	W.	F.C.
VEGETABLES			
B'boo	0.70	1.00	—
Beans	0.20	0.50	—
B'troot	0.10	0.20	0.15
C'bage	0.15	0.15	0.20
„ F.	0.15	0.20	0.20
„ S.	0.15	0.20	0.20
Carrots	0.45	0.60	0.50
Onions	0.10	0.15	0.10
Potatoes	0.30	0.27	0.25
„ S.	0.40	0.30	—
Spinach	0.20	0.20	0.20
To'toer	0.50	0.60	0.50
Turnips	0.20	0.15	0.20
GROCERY			
Coffee	4.00	3.40	3.60
Flour A.	0.75	0.63	0.75
„ C.	0.73	0.68	0.72
Macar.	1.20	1.30	1.10
Lo dien	0.70	0.64	0.63
Salt T.	0.56	0.60	0.50
„ C.	0.56	0.39	0.46
Sugar T.	0.85	1.00	0.85
„ H.	0.75	0.78	0.72
Tea C.	2.60	6.00	5.00
OIL AND BEAN CURD			
Bean	0.20	0.30	0.10
S. Oil	1.85	2.38	1.80
Soya	1.26	1.30	1.31
MILK, BUTTER AND BREAD			
Milk, A.	1.15	0.10	1.15
„ B.	0.70	0.33	0.65
„ A.T.T.	1.20	1.13	—
Milk	4.00	4.25	3.80
Butter	8.20	8.00	8.20
Margar.	2.10	2.05	2.20
Bread	0.75	0.75	0.75
SOAPS			
Toilet	0.70	0.75	0.90
Wash.	1.12	1.12	1.20
RICE			
K'nee	0.79	0.75	0.82
Foreign	0.70	0.64	0.56
COAL AND FUEL			
Anthrac.	430	440	460
Kitchen	420	—	460
Brique	16	16	16
Char.	—	—	45
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NEW JAPANESE CABINET

Now that Prince Konoye has succeeded in forming his third Cabinet, it is made plain that the change was really necessary to bring about the removal of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, who appears to have embarrassed the Japanese Government during the course of his European tour. Upon his return to Tokyo observers expected that it would not be long before he would be obliged to relinquish office, and the conclusion to be drawn is that he either pledged Japan further than Tokyo was prepared to go with regard to the plans of the Axis, or that he failed to obtain from the other Axis partners such concessions as the Japanese Government then thought possible. With his replacement by Admiral Toyoda, a much more stable man, there is a distinct possibility that Japan's foreign policy will be conducted with a greater degree of caution than it was under the direction of Mr. Matsuoka, but it would probably be idle to expect any great fundamental change.

The general make-up of the new Cabinet clearly indicates no immediate departure from the policy decided upon at the Imperial conference early this month, but the suggestion that the nation would now follow a free and independent foreign policy gives ground for the belief that, while the ends in view remain the same, there may be some variation in the method of attaining them. Whether, or not that means a loosening of the bonds which bind Japan to the Axis remains to be seen, though there is a probability that Tokyo in the future will be rather less ready to carry out the behests of Hitler. Should this prove to be the case the formation of Prince Konoye's third Cabinet may turn out to be a definite reverse for the Axis Powers, and a triumph for the moderate elements in Japan who appear, at any rate for the time being, to have made their influence felt despite the endeavours of the extremists to maintain control. With at least two of the Cabinet connected with the Mitsui and Sumitomo interests there is now substantial representation of the financial and industrial circles of Japan.

The promised co-operation of the Army and the Navy with a new Cabinet in which moderate counsels are likely to prevail indicates not so much a change of heart as a realization that too precipitate action may launch Japan into a veritable sea of troubles. Such indeed is the case. In recent months there has been considerable stiffening of the attitude of Great Britain and the United States vis-à-vis of Pacific problems. Neither of those two Powers will sit by and allow their interests in this part of the world to be prejudiced by default. There are limits beyond which Japan cannot go without inviting stern action on the part of Britain and the United States. That has been made quite plain to Tokyo, and a very catastrophic change would have to come over the situation in Europe before it would in any way be safe for the Japanese Government to proceed with the execution of plans which were first conceived by the extremists and to which it is claimed the new Cabinet is still bound. If therefore, there is more of the *suaviter in modo* and less of the *fortiter in re* in the future Japanese policy it will occasion no surprise.

As to whether the new Cabinet will be able to reach a better understanding with Great Britain and the United States there must still be some speculation. At first blush it would seem that there is a distinct possibility of that coming about. It is to be hoped that it will, but it needs to be remembered in Tokyo that the attitude of the two Powers with regard to Japan's expansionist schemes has been made perfectly clear and that there is no likelihood of its being in any way modified. No "new order," which seeks to create the Far East as an exclusively Japanese sphere of influence can possibly be acceptable to either Great Britain or the United States. Both nations have made it plain that they will not hesitate to protect their interests in this part of the world, should the execution of the Japanese policy in any way threaten them. If the new Cabinet accepts that fact and acts accordingly there is every reason to believe that peace in the Pacific can be maintained.

GERMAN COMMENT

Amongst the lighter reading provided over the week-end by the German propaganda machine is the weekly military report by General Waldemar Count von Stillfried who this week has the following to say with regard to the campaign in Syria:—

> British hopes of a British *Blitz* war in Syria have been disappointed. The greatly superior British forces required a full month for overcoming the relatively weak French forces there. The occupation of Syria by British troops is rather unimportant from the general strategic viewpoint. The British attack on a former ally, and the inefficient conduct of operations by British generals in Syria have, on the other hand, still further diminished British prestige.

Of course, the British at no time contemplated a *Blitzkrieg* in Syria. Considerations, which no German commander could be expected to understand, required that the campaign should be carried out with the least possible damage to the lives and property of the people of Syria and Lebanon, and the manner, in which the Allied troops were greeted by the inhabitants of Beirut as they marched in, clearly indicates their appreciation of the consideration with which the British conducted a most distasteful operation.

The German commentator's remark to the effect that the occupation of Syria by British troops is "rather unimportant from the general strategic viewpoint" only serves to show how sour the grapes really are. There cannot be the slightest doubt that, if the Germans had been allowed to have carried out their plans with regard to Syria, it would have been acclaimed as a great German success, and a severe British reverse. But the Germans were thwarted. The rebels in Iraq were quelled. German assistance came too late and what there was of it was not particularly effective, and when the British moved upon Syria the German aeroplanes using Syrian airfields were prompt in making off. As for any damage to British prestige in that part of the world it is clear that they have greatly enhanced their reputation in the eyes of the Moslem world for the manner in which they vindicated their arms with all round consideration for people with whom they had no quarrel.

The record of the Germans during this war clearly indicates the manner in which they would have fought the Syrian campaign, had they been in British shoes. The aeroplane would have been used extensively against the cities of Syria, the holy places in Damascus and other towns would have been treated with scant respect, while the lives of the Syrians would have been just as callously taken as were those of civilians in such places as Poland and Rotterdam. It would have been part of the general scheme to have sought to embarrass the defenders of the country by throwing the population into a state of terror, thereby impeding military movements and adding to the general confusion. No considerations of humanity would have been allowed to interfere with the idea of as quickly finishing off the enemy as possible, and the fact that Syrians and Lebanonese would have suffered in the process would be a matter of complete unconcern to the German high command which at no time has been remarkable for anything but inhuman behaviour.

This characteristic German manner of underestimating the enemy has been bearing its fruits in western Russia. When the Nazis started their invasion a month ago they clearly expected to be able to make short work of the Russian army which they professed to hold in contempt. They have had, and are still receiving the surprise of their lives. Hitler's timetable has been sadly disarrayed and the Russians have put up a fight which it is now reported has caused Hitler to appeal to Japan to create a diversion by attacking Vladivostok and the Maritime Provinces. It is an unconfirmed report, it is true, but nothing would be more likely than that Hitler would like something of the kind to occur, even if only to make sure that the Siberian armies should not be sent into Russia to reinforce the troops which are giving the Germans a more difficult task than they ever expected. The Russians may have lost territory, but in their plan of campaign that does not matter so much as the fact that they are inflicting grievous losses on the enemy and proving the story of German invincibility the myth it was always believed to be.

World's Greatest Battle

The world's greatest battle which has now been proceeding for a month is of dimensions which it is difficult for the human mind to grasp, but the fact is that, on a front of two thousand miles, nine million men are engaged in a fierce and bloody struggle. The organization on both sides which makes such a thing possible is something which no general has ever had to cope with before. The Germans are making the usual claims of big successes and promises of more, but up to the present those claims and promises seem to be without quite the foundations the Germans would like to have for them. Despite the intense fighting of the last four weeks the Russians have not been defeated, nor are they, as the Germans would have the world believe in full retreat. On the contrary, they are offering a stout resistance and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Already there are reports current concerning discontent in Germany over the way the war is going and the enormous casualties which have been inflicted upon the Germans. Those need to be accepted with very great caution, at least for the present. Similar reports gained currency during the campaign in the Low Countries and France, but they did not then have much permanent effect because to the size of the victory Hitler was able to announce to his people. It is possible that something entirely different will result in the case of the Russian campaign, for after a month's determined onslaught, in which the German soldier has been treated as the cannon-fodder he has been told so often he is, the Germans have completely failed to break the Russian lines, and, though they may have made a considerable dent in the region of Smolensk, the Russian front still holds. If Hitler cannot break the Russian line, if the Russians can manage to fall back under complete control at all times, the loss of territory will not in the long run mean much, though so far as the Germans are concerned it may very well be that the further they progress into Russia the more difficult will their task become, and after all there is still winter to come.

Conditions in Eire

The manner in which the Government of Eire is leaning backwards in its endeavour to maintain its neutrality in the European war is probably best described by Miss Elizabeth Bowen who describes the present state of suspension in which the people of Eire live in the following terms:—

> "More adjusted than she had realized to modern tempo, Eire finds it hard to go back to the old....It is in Eire's power, in the long-term sense, to justify her neutrality: she well may. But, temporarily, some of the measures she takes to guard it are having a rather dwarfing effect. The censorship is an outstanding example. There is freedom of public speech, but not freedom of reporting. No home criticism of Erie's neutrality, or suggestion that this ever could or should be abandoned, is allowed mention by the press. No award or honour to any Irishman serving with H.M. Forces is allowed to be mentioned—in newspapers—so that, virtually, the hero's country is debarred from its natural pride in him. (The exodus of young Irishmen to enlist, across the border or across the Channel has not been stopped: it is officially ignored. The numerous Irishmen serving with the Army, Navy or Air Force may re-enter Eire on leave, in civilian clothes.) Leading articles on the course of the war have to affect a cautious colourlessness —one may deplore no outrage and praise no victory....The general affect is—the sense of a ban of feeling, in a country in which feeling naturally runs high. And, more serious, there is an inhibition of judgment that cannot be good for human development. No fact (with regard to Europe) is withheld, but facts are denied moral context. In the cinemas, the omission of all war scenes from the newsreels gives one the feeling of an invented world—one may watch social functions (not connected with the war effort), trotting-races in the sunny Dominions, and one may still watch America drill and the American warplanes take the sky. No film drama featuring or hingeing on the present war (or even, I understand, the 1914 war) may be shown. And, inevitably, The Dictator is not on view."

Though thou drawest a sword at a friend yet despair not, for there may be a returning to favour: if thou hast opened thy mouth against thy friend fear not, for there may be a reconciliation; except for upbraiding, or pride, or disclosing of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for, for these things every friend will depart.—Wisdom of the Son of Sirach.

* * *

Every man alone is sincere. At the entrance of a second person, hypocrisy begins.—Emerson.

* * *

A dispute begun in jest upon a subject which a moment before was on both parts regarded with careless indifference, is continued by the desire of conquest, till vanity kindles into rage, and opposition rankles into enmity.—Samuel Johnson.

* * *

There is always something puzzling in the present; unrestful and disquieting in all novelty; and we require, poor harassed mortals, the past and lots of it; the safe, the done-for past, a heap of last year's leaves or of dry scented hay (which is mere dead grass and dead meadow-flowers) to take our rest upon.—Vernon Lee.

* * *

Nothing can shock a brave man but dullness. —Thoreau.

* * *

There are several persons who have many pleasures and entertainments in their possession, which they do not enjoy. It is, therefore, a kind and good office to acquaint them with their own happiness, and turn their attention to such instances of their good fortune as they are apt to overlook.—Steele.

* * *

I never meddle with saying what a man should do in the world; there are over many others that do it; but what myself do in the world.—Montaigne.

* * *

It turns the stomach, it blots the daylight, where I looked for a manly furtherance, or at least a manly resistance, to find a mush of concession. Better be a nettle in the side of your friend than his echo.—Emerson.

* * *

What we have missed long enough to want it, we value more when it is regained; but that which has been lost till it is forgotten, will be found at last with little gladness, and with still less if a substitute has supplied the place.—Samuel Johnson.

* * *

There is no rule more invariable than that we are paid for our suspicions by finding what we suspected.—Thoreau.

RATS AND QUAILS

BY ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY

If there is anything in some of the beliefs of the Ancient Chinese in the matter of natural history, then the boy of Turin in Italy, who was reported in a United Press despatch from that city to have been caught by the police selling the skinned bodies of rats as quails, was not as far off the mark as might be supposed. The Chinese have a belief, dating far back into their history, to the effect that rats turn into quails in the spring and back into rats again in the autumn. Indeed, the transformation from quails back to rats was definitely stated to take place in the 8th Moon, and the actual date was recorded in the Imperial Almanac.

The origin of this strange belief is to be found in the habits of rats infesting human dwellings in this country. It is markedly noticeable that in the spring the common indigenous species of rats in our towns and villages almost all leave the houses where they spend the winter and go into the surrounding country. There they find a bountiful supply of food in the yield of the growing crops throughout the summer months, and they do not return to human habitations till after the harvests have been reaped and stored. Obviously they are following their food supplies.

Rats, being nocturnal in their habits, would not be seen by the people working in their fields in rural districts, but quails, on the other hand, would be noticed by them, often in considerable numbers, hence the assumption that the rats, now conspicuous by their absence from houses, yet not in evidence in the fields, where, however, quails were abundant, had turned into quails.

The Ancient Chinese would find no difficulty in accepting this explanation of the disappearance of rats from their homes in summer, since they already believed that many rats were *Ta Sheng*, or Great Spirits, with supernatural powers, and, like the fox, could turn themselves at will into other living creatures, including men and women. For this reason many Chinese, even today, are reluctant to harm rats in their homes, in spite of the destructive and thievish ways of these rodents. They fear that they might be injuring a fairy or spirit, which in revenge might do them harm.

These beliefs are well brought out in a quaint legend connected with the annual observance of what is known as the "Rats' Wedding Day," particularly in North China. This takes place on the 19th day of the 1st Moon, and on the night of this date thoughtful householders, who do not wish to be plagued by rats during the rest of the year, will see to it that the family cat is placed under lock and key, and that the floors are carefully swept under cupboards and other furniture, where, in some cases, small lanterns are placed to light the rats in their connubial ceremonies and wedding processions, which are supposed to take place after the human inhabitants have retired to rest.

The legend runs that some 500 years ago a rat that lived in a cave in the mountains turned into a beautiful woman. Feeling lonely, she made her way to a charcoal burner's hut, presented herself to the inmate, and forthwith set about performing the usual household duties of a wife. Well pleased with this arrangement, the charcoal burner sat contentedly watching the woman, till suddenly he noticed that, instead of ordinary finger nails, her hands were adorned with the claws of a rat. Believing that she was a witch, he seized a chopper and hacked off one of her hands, whereupon she vanished from his hut into the wilds.

Later with some of his fellow woodsmen he followed the trail of blood the woman had left in her flight till they reached her lair, where they could only find evidence of its occupation by a rat.

They went home and told their wives, who, fearing the vengeance of the rat-woman or witch or fairy, whatever she was, placed food at the entrance of her lair. Thereafter they repeated this sacrifice every year on the same date, till gradually it developed into the ceremonial observance of the Rats' Wedding Day.

In the meanwhile the idea of eating rats as food may not be as bad as it seems, for in certain parts of South China rats are considered a delicacy. I am not merely repeating a traveller's tale in making this statement. When on a collecting expedition some years ago in Fukien I noticed hanging up under the eaves of native huts in the mountainous area south of Yen-ping-fu strings of the skinned bodies of rats. I learned that these were being dried for food, and, when I pitched camp near a hamlet, the friendly people brought me a dish of rat stew, which, I was informed, was considered the best gift they had to offer their guest.

Later I found the villagers setting very clever traps made from bamboo to catch rats in the jungle bordering their rice fields, and often I saw them returning from their early morning rounds with quite large bags of several species of rats common in that part of China.

Of the culinary qualities of these rats I cannot speak from personal knowledge, since, because of my stupid Western prejudices, I could not bring myself to taste the dishes made from these rodents that were offered me, but, frankly, I see no reason why they should not be just as good eating as rabbits, frogs, or even the delectable quail.

IN PARENTHESIS

One Boy

SINCE Justice Douglas went on the bench (at forty), Washington wits say the Supreme Court is no longer "nine old men," but "eight old men and a boy."

* * *

Neatest Trick

MRS. George Juhl, 67, of 911 Forest avenue, knocked down by Tuesday's wind as she left Masonic temple on Monday, suffered a fractured hip.

—Omaha "World-Herald."

* * *

Surprise

APPARENTLY Uncle Sam's Army has its saluting—and other—troubles too.

A man who'd just joined for training passed a captain without saluting. The captain stopped him. "Take a look at me," he said. "Do you attach any special significance to this uniform?"

The new chum looked him over, then grinned. "Why, you lucky dog," he exclaimed, "you've got a suit that fits!"

* * *

Poor Bette

OF all the accidents that happened during the filming of a picture, the funniest was when Bette Davis fell into a cactus bed while making "The Bride Came C.O.D." The accident was extremely painful to Bette but so funny they kept it in the picture.—Louella O. Parsons in the "Journal & American."

How the Movies Fool You: The "spines" on the cactus into which Bette Davis fell for "The Bride Came C.O.D." —were really made of rubber bands.—Feg Murray in the "Journal & American."

* * *

Wrong Experience

THE sergeant raged as his squad of recruits turned left when they should have turned right and vice versa. Private Higgins was the greatest offender, and the sergeant, going up to him, bawled in his ear:—

"Haven't you ever drilled before in your life?"

"Yes, sergeant," replied Higgins. "I once drilled for three years."

"Oh, indeed.... and where?" snapped the sergeant.

"In a quarry," grinned Higgins.

* * *

JOURNALISM, too long preoccupied with weighty things, got back to familiar ground recently when a group of New York newspaper reporters trotted out Alice, 44-year-old elephant at the Bronx Zoo, and tried to get her to answer a dummy telephone, a trick she learned and dropped thirty years ago, probably in disgust. A keeper nailed an oversize telephone on a fence, pressed a button to make the bell ring, picked up the receiver, and shouted. "Hello .... Who? You want Alice? Hold the wire. I'll see if she'll come to the telephone." He looked at Alice and Alice stood there like a lump. After the routine had been repeated, futilely, three times, the reporters went back to their papers to write pieces proving that elephants have no memories. We think this is a dangerous conclusion and leaves out of account Alice's feelings about telephones and possibly reporters. There are things a girl can get into her head at the age of fourteen that only strike her as foolish when she is 44. A woman who was called to the phone in 1911 and didn't hear anything but the blood pounding in her ear might very well be infected with nothing but bitterness. We have an idea that there is nothing the matter with Alice's memory; her sense of humour may just be a bit battered.

—"New Yorker."

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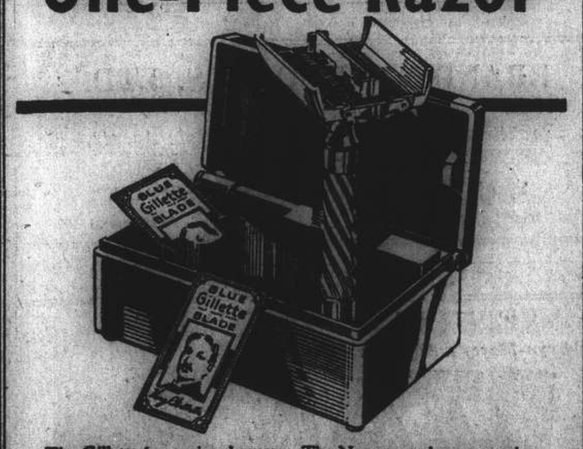

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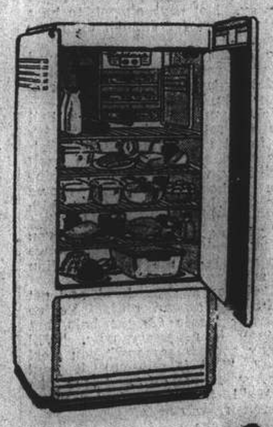

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Craig Wood in Action
. . . "Waiting is when the jitters begin". . .

The Pro Has 'Em, Too

When it Comes to Jitters in Hard-fought Golf Matches

The Amateur Has No Monopoly, Champion Confesses

By Craig Wood
Winner of the 1941 P. G. A. Championship

THIS is the time of the year when that great "green army" of golfers is getting firmly entrenched in the field for the Summer campaign. Clubs are being wielded, some with deadly precision, others with equally deadly indecision; divots are flying through the air like chips of shrapnel, and many a golf ball is taking a cruel slashing.

Many a duffer must be saying to himself now: "Oh, if I were only a professional! What joy it would be to play smooth, machinelike golf, free from the mental hazards that get us ordinary players down!" Well, if it is any comfort to the duffer, I can testify that this picture of the stroke-perfect, mentally unruffled professional is quite incorrect.

We all have our troubles—champions and duffers alike. There are moments in the life of the mightiest player when his knees and wrists feel as if they were made of feathers and blotting paper—moments when the stoutest champion grinds his teeth and swears that some invisible devil has sneaked into the core of the little white pill called a golf ball.

The Only Difference

The only difference is that the experienced tournament player, whose livelihood depends on the steadiness of his golf game, has developed a formula—some call it psychology, but I prefer to call it a mixture of concentration and application—for getting himself in hand when a mental blow-up threatens. I see no reason why the greenest duffer should not be able to develop a similar psychology of his own, and thus trim precious strokes from his score card.

The first rule of golf psychology should be a realization on the part of every player that high tension, while harmful in the long run to anybody's game, is not necessarily fatal. High tension to a golfer is comparable to the feeling that a boxer must have when he knows he is going to have to get into the ring with Joe Louis. He is likely to start cut a little bit paralyzed mentally, but if he survives the first few blows he should be able to snap out of his fog and render a good account of himself for the rest of the bout.

Psychological Effect

Therefore, if the golfer can train himself to remember that it is possible to settle down to play good golf, even after starting out with ragged nerves, it should have a marked psychological effect in steadying his game. It is even possible to start under great tension and still play sound golf from the very beginning.

Anything—and everything—is likely to come into the golfer's mind as he plays in a crucial tournament. Therefore, the good player must train himself rigidly to be able to concentrate on golf—golf and nothing but golf—while preparing for and making a shot. He must be able to size up a situation quickly, decide what the shot calls for, then go ahead and execute it with a clear mind and perfect confidence that it will be successful.

In Between Shots

However, between shots particularly if there is a long wait involved, I have made it a strict rule not to think about golf. That, I believe, is a valuable bit of mental strategy. While waiting for the players ahead to get off the green, I'll turn to some one in the gallery and discuss the war news, the stock market, that slam hand in last night's bridge game—anything but golf. Walter Hagen used to be especially good at clearing his mind of golf between shots, and it had a brilliant effect on his game.

There is still another bit of golf psychology, which is employed successfully by some players. It really is a sort of "reverse psychology." By a deliberate, deadly display of confidence, some players can so unnerve their opponents that said opponents are half licked before they start. This is a form of strategy, however, to which I've never subscribed. I'll stick to my "concentration-application" formula.

Similar Mental Hazards

If the duffer could only put himself into the tournament player's shoes for a round of some important match—say a National Open or a Master's tournament—he could see how similar our mental hazards really are.

You are standing there at the first tee, waiting for your turn to drive. Perhaps you are way down on the list, and you may have to wait anywhere from thirty minutes to an hour and a half. That's when the jitters begin to develop. (Any amateur who ever has been stalled for an hour or so on a busy course some hot Sunday morning ought to be able to appreciate that feeling!)

Sand Traps

Finally your turn comes and you get going. About the third or fourth hole all your initial stage (or green) fright is gone, and you are playing smoothly. The gallery is with you. Then you hit a ball and it goes into a sand trap. The gallery groans. You have to laugh inwardly, for that is one of the great misconceptions of golf—the average crowd thinks you're in a tough spot when you land in a trap. Actually, nine times out of ten, you aren't. trap shots are very easy for the average pro—in fact, Gene Sarazen always said he'd go for the traps to get a better lie from which to pitch up to the green.

You've reached the middle of the match, and the going is tough. You're getting ready to drive, and the gallery is noisy. (Now the duffer may say to himself that he certainly doesn't have to worry about being heckled by a gallery, but, if he will stop and think a second, he will realize that a caddy who sneezes at the crucial moment, an opponent with an ill-timed cough or a raucous foursome behind him can be just as upsetting to him as a noisy gallery is to his tournament brother.) Anyhow, though you don't like to do it, you have to put down your club and say to the fellow who's doing all the gabbing: "Say, old man, could you hold that chatter until I make this shot?"

The Last Hole

Now you're up to the last hole. It's a par 5, and you know you have to get a birdie even to tie the tournament, because the favourite is leading you by one stroke. Then you start thinking: "If I can make it in three, I might win!" and your mind starts running away with you.

"Steady now!" you say, and size up the situation. There's a narrow opening—not more than twelve or fifteen feet wide—to the green, but the opening is 250 feet away. You can't possibly take a chance on driving accurately that far—you'll have to try to aim your shot and then roll it through the opening with a second shot. "Wham!" Your drive is good. Then you take your second shot; the ball goes out of sight and, from the direction of the green, you hear the crowd roar. "It must be near the cup," you think exultantly. "Now maybe I can make a three!"

The Final Green

It's like walking to the death house to make that trek to the green. You want to think of how close the ball may be to the pin and how you're going to spend that prize money, but you know you mustn't. So you say to the fellow nearest you, "Well, what do you think of the Dodgers?" Then you're at least twenty-five or thirty feet away. Not near enough to be a sure thing—not far enough off to be hopeless.

Now is the time when you must summon all your powers of concentration into play—and don't think it will be easy.

"Click!" you've putted. The ball makes a beeline for the cup. It's going in! It reaches the cup, flirts dizzily with the lip, recovers itself and blithely waltzes past, stopping twelve inches away. The crowd groans, and this time you groan with it. "Who put the hoodoo in that ball?" you moan to yourself, and you want to break your putter into two pieces and boot the ball a million miles away.

Instead, you swallow hard, and get on with the second putt. You've made your birdie for the hole, but a play-off is necessary now. "Will I be any good tomorrow?" you start thinking. "Cut it out—cut it out! Get your mind off golf for the day. We'll think about tomorrow when tomorrow comes."

Slugging Yanks Crush Detroit; DiMaggio Starts Winning Rally

New York, July 19.

JOE McCarthy's slugging Yanks battered five Detroit hurlers for 19 hits as they took both ends of a double header at the automobile centre today.

The double win increased New York's lead to six and a half games and knocked the Tigers out of the junior circuit's upper division.

The Bronx bombers took the opener 9 to 3 and pushed over a 6 to 2 win in the night cap.

Bob Rolfe led the batting attack in the opener by hitting safely four times out of his five trips to the plate. Outfielder Charlie Keller produced the only homer of the game. He connected in the fifth frame with one mate aboard.

Spurgeon Chandler capably handled the mound assignment for the Yanks in the first game, holding his foes to six hits. Charles Ruffing and John Murphy were on the hill in the second contest and yielded nine safeties.

DiMaggio Starts Splurge

Joe DiMaggio started the rally in the second game which spelled victory for the Yanks. The Yankee slugger socked out a three bagger to start a scoring splurge which netted all of the McCarthy club's runs. Five hits, with the assistance of two Detroit errors, produced a half dozen runs.

The second place Cleveland Indians narrowly nosed out the lowly Washington Senators 9 to 8.

Ken Keltner set the pace for the Indians with a homer. Jake Early, Jim Vernon and Jim Bloodworth all produced homers for the Senators with Bloodworth's coming when the bases were loaded.

Indians Pile Up Early Lead

The Indians piled up a five run lead in the second frame and the Senators lacked the necessary punch to overtake their foes.

New signs of life were shown by the St. Louis Browns who won two straight games from the third place Boston Red Sox. The Browns won the opener 9 to 3 and then pushed over a 4 to 3 win in the second game.

George McQuinn St. Louis first sacker, registered a three bagger, a double and a single out of five times at bat to lead the assault in the opener. His teammate, Joe Grace, came through with a circuit drive.

John Allen hurled the opener for the Browns and allowed eight hits while Elden Auker went the full route in the second game.

Chisox Climb to Fourth

The Chicago White Sox climbed into fourth place when they divided their double header with the Philadelphia Athletics, taking the opener 4 to 2 and dropping the second game 3 to 1. The Chisox captured the first game with a four run rally in the eighth, resulting from a pair of walks, two errors, a sacrifice fly and a two bagger.

Catcher Al Brancato doubled in the third inning of the second game and Ben McCoy and Dick Siebert produced singles to win the fray for the Athletics.

Luman Harris handled the mound duty in the second game and limited the Chicago outfit to four scattered safeties.

Rain Forces Postponements

Rain played havoc with the National League schedule, forcing postponement of all but one game.

The Boston Braves, though badly outhit, knocked over the St. Louis Cards 10 to 6. Five errors contributed to the Cards' Downfall.

The Boston outfit pushed over three runs in the first inning, duplicated the feat in the second, and then added runs in lots of twos in the fourth and eighth frames.—United Press.

Box Scores

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	8	11	1
Cleveland	9	11	1

Batteries: Chase, Anderson, Carasquel, Zuber and Evans, Early; Krakauskas, Brown, Harder and Hemsley.

(first game)

New Pork	9	10	3
Detroit	3	6	4

Batteries: Chandler and Dickey; Newsom, Thomas and Sullivan.

(second game)

New York	6	9	0
Detroit	2	9	2

Batteries: Ruffing, Murphy and Rosar; Newhouser, Rowe, Giebell and Sullivan.

(first game)

Philadelphia	2	8	2
Chicago	4	4	0

Batteries: Marchildon, Ferrick and Hayes; Smith and Dickey.

(second game)

Philadelphia	3	9	0
Chicago	1	4	2

Batteries: Harris and Wagner; Humphries, Hallett and Turner.

(first game)

Boston	3	8	0
St. Louis	9	12	1

Batteries: Wagner, Wilson, Potter and Peacock; Allen and Ferrell.

(second game)

St. Louis	4	7	0
Boston	3	10	1

Batteries: Auker and Swift; M. Harris and Peacock.

National League

St. Louis	6	17	5
Boston	10	13	0

Batteries: Shoun, Hutchinson, Krist, Nahem and Mancuso, Padgett; Javery and Berres.

All other games on National League postponed because of rain.—United Press.

Star Outfielder Injured

New York, July 19.

Terry Moore, star outfielder for the St. Louis Cardinals, who injured his left arm in the fourth inning of the Cardinal-Boston Braves game Saturday, was again out of action today but may return to the lineup this week.—United Press.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	58	28	.674
Cleveland	52	35	.598
Boston	45	40	.529
Chicago	43	43	.500
Detroit	44	46	.489
Philadelphia	38	46	.452
St. Louis	32	51	.386
Washington	30	53	.361

National League

Brooklyn	56	28	.667
St. Louis	54	31	.635
New York	43	36	.544
Cincinnati	44	39	.530
Pittsburgh	39	39	.500
Chicago	37	47	.440
Boston	34	48	.475
Philadelphia	21	60	.250

—United Press.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Five Stars II; 2, Princeton.
Also ran:—Boxing Fan, Slippery Sam, Swallow, Dah Chong.
3½ lengths.—Time, 19.61.
Win, $24.50. Forecast 4-5 Div. $209.80.
Place, 1st $12; 2nd $20.

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Shanghai Shroff; 2, Send 'M Along.
Also ran:—So You Kee, Maskee Lose, Hot Sketch, Golden Age.
2 lengths.—Time, 18.46.
Win, $38.30. Forcast 1-5 Div. $261.90.
Place, 1st $15.80; 2nd $28.10.
Double Event 1/2 4-1 Div. $53.50.

3—300 yd. flat.—1, Fishing Star; 2, Wilful Bill.
Also ran:—Dingo Laurie, Scotch Buddy, Major, Gator.
6 lengths.—Time, 17.89.
Win, $15.80. Forecast 4-2 Div. $90.30.
Place, 1st $10.50; 2nd $14.40.
Double Event 2/3 1-4 Div. $51.10.

4—440 yd. flat.—1, Mr. Hattagee; 2, Jorrock's Alone.
Also ran:—High Collar, Coastal Pier, Cheery Bryan, Royal Navy.
3½ lengths.—Time, 26.66.
Win, $35.80. Forecast 6-3 Div. $144.90.
Place, 1st $14.20; 2nd $16.
Double Event 3/4 4-6 Div. $81.90.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Blue Moon; 2, Erin Beau.
Also ran:—Open Beach, Sou Mei, Don't Fool, Dauntless Question.
3 lengths.—Time, 31.07.
Win, $16.90. Forecast 2-1 Div. $349.80.
Place, 1st $6.60; 2nd $17.80.
Double Event 4/5 6-2 Div. $59.50.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Federal Agent; 2, Foxey Account.
Also ran:—Swanee, Fishing Spree, Common Custom, Aramis.
2 lengths.—Time, 30.55.
Win, $43.50. Forecast 6-4 Div. $191.20.
Place, 1st $15.10; 2nd $11.20.
Double Event 5/6 2-8 Div. $91.70.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Moody Mask; 2, Grumpy.
Also ran:—The Buck, Grey Meg, Mixed Guard, Adam's Ruin.
2 lengths.—Time, 30.60.
Win, $25.40. Forecast 4-3 Div. $85.70.
Place, 1st $6.80; 2nd $9.70.
Double Event 6/7 6-4 Div. $69.90.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Cute Vanguard; 2, Orange Bloom.
Also ran:—Sandy Willie, Great Rascal, Sandy Wav, Open Book.
1 length.—Time, 30.14.
Win, $21. Forecast 3-4 Div. $127.60.
Place, 1st $11.40; 2nd $13.50.
Double Event 7/8 4-3 Div. $40.90.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Fishing Sport; 2, Candid Attack.
Also ran:—Don't Forget, Chihli Blue Arrow, Rusty Brigadier, Dingle Reverie.
½ length.—Time, 29.64.
Win, $34. Forecast 1-6 Div. $209.90.
Place, 1st $12.80; 2nd $18.40.
Double Event 8/9 3-1 Div. $49.80.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Mystic Bee; 2, Sauce Mayonnaise.
Also ran:—Go Softly, Coastal Patrol, False Link, Scotch Broth.
3¼ lengths.—Time, 29.44.
Win, $19. Forecart 4-1 Div. $56.50.
Place, 1st $11.20; 2nd $6.90.
Double Event 9/10 1-4 Div. $42.

11—500 yd. flat.—1, Orange Brand; 2, Royal Rebel.
Also ran:—Scotch Bobbie, Sauce Mirelle, Black Shadow, Rather Nimble.
1½ length.—Time, 29.48.
Win, $26.50. Forecast 1-3 Div. $134.90.
Place, 1st $12.70; 2nd $9.20.
Double Event 10/11 4-1 Div. $52.20.

12—500 yd. flat.—1, Village Attorney; 2, Alton Arab.
Also ran:—Fair Evening, Funny Business, Gallant Mayor, Foxey Advice.
½ length.—Time, 29.22.
Win, $23.30. Forecast 6-3 Div. $125.10.
Place, 1st $9; 2nd $19.60.
Double Event 11/12 1-8 Div. $43.80.

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British Sport Reviving

London, July 20.

British sport has reclaimed some of its peace-time prominence with first-class cricket, athletics and tennis providing well-earned recreation for both athletes and spectators, the majority of whom are serving with armed forces or civil defence.

About 30 internationals, many of them Olympic runners, participated in a charity contest yesterday in which the armed forces beat the civil defence by 95 points to 90. Corporal Sidney Wooderson, holder of the half mile and mile world records, competed in the mile with a badly strained Achilles tendon heavily bandaged and finished fourth of the nine starters. The winner was Corporal Alfred Little of the Royal Air Force who competed in the mile after arriving too late from North England for the half mile. His time was four minutes, 23 and four-fifths 23 4/5 seconds.

Young British Tennis Hope

Cyril Holmes, British Olympic runner, won the 100 yards in 10 1/10 seconds and the 220 yards in 23 1/10 seconds. He broke the tape a third time to win for the armed forces in a relay race. The outstanding feature of the lawn tennis tournament between the Air Force and Red Cross was a match between Mrs. Menzies and a young British hope, Jean Nicoll. Though lacking Mrs. Menzies' experience and courtcraft Miss Nicoll by forceful driving won the first set 7-6. Mrs. Menzies had 1/0 in the second set when play was unavoidably stopped.

In a cricket match at Nottingham the Royal Air Force scored 259 for five wickets declared and the Army replied with 261 for five thus winning by five wickets. Aircraftsman P. A. Gibb of Yorkshire and England scored 102, Ames, 40 and Barnett, 37 for the R.A.F.

Pioneers of war-time cricket—London Counties and British Empire Eleven—figured in a drawn game at Lords. London Counties scored 194, British Empire 34 for four.—Reuter.

Eight Men's Softball Games Scheduled Today

Should the weather remain clear throughout the night and morning, eight men's softball tussles will be played off this afternoon at 6.00 p.m. in the Men's Softball League.

In the opener of the afternoon the undefeated C.C.C. will clash with the "Y." Cubs at the Columbia Country Club grounds. The tussle should be closely contested. At the Race Course, on ground 1, the Champer of Commerce aggregation will meet the Texaco outfit in another close game. The last "A" division game of the afternoon will see the S.F.X. schoolboys play against the Race Club squad at the Race Course on ground 2.

"A" Division

"Y" Cubs *v.* C.C.C.	c.c.c.
C. of C. *v.* Texaco	r.c. 1
S.F.X. *v.* Race Club	r.c. 2
Bucs Bye	

"B" Division

Betar *v.* P.T.H.	r.c. 2
Y. Tigers *v.* S.M.P.-1	r.c. 4
Phil. S.V.C. *v.* Synagogue	r.c. 3
Case Bank *v.* Doong Shing	r.c. 2
Lusitano bye	
St. John's bye.	

Amateur Golf Champion Challenged by Clark

Los Angeles, July 20.

Dick Chapman national amateur golf champion, was challenged Saturday to a 36-hole match or medal play meeting by Jimmy Clark, young Long Beach, Cal., link star. Clark, who broke all amateur low scoring records in the national public links tournament at Spokane, Washington this week, issued the challenge through Fred O'Bannon, President of the American Golf Association.—United Press.

Limiting Flight of Ball Disturbs Average Golfer

By A. Lobbe Fowler

MR. Average Golfer, the man who feels like dancing a jig when he breaks 90, heaves a sigh when he reads this stuff about the United States Golf Association taking steps to guard against the manufacture and sale of a ball that might be "longer than the so-called championship ball" of today. He sighs, because if there is any one thing he would like, it would be a ball that HE could hit farther; a ball that he could hit those tremendous distances achieved by the Jimmy Thomsons, the Sam Sneads, the Ben Hogans, the Lawson Littles, et al.

What does Mr. Average Golfer care how far those fellows hit the ball or how low they score? On the occasions when he goes to watch them perform, in a championship or an exhibition match, he gets a kick out of seeing them slam out the tremendous drives and the long irons. He wants to see them score low; feels more or less robbed if they don't, for that is what he pays to see. He gets a thrill out of watching them get home in two on a hole that he is tickled stiff to reach in three.

How About Thomson?

Why the U.S.G.A. is perturbed over what these stalwarts can do in the way of long hitting is something he can't fathom. He might even ask the golfing authorities why it is, if distance means so much, that Jimmy Thomson, longest hitter of them all, doesn't win all the important pro tournaments and the national open. He wants to know why the U.S.G.A. should worry about clubs buying more land and adding more distance to the individual holes merely because a small coterie of topnotch professionals and a mere handful of amateurs (a handful compared to the total number of players) can hit so far or score so low. He knows that his home course is either too long now to suit his game, or else the balls now on the market are not resilient enough for his style of hitting.

Larger and Lighter Ball

Those who have played golf a dozen years or more recall how the U.S.G.A. determined that it was about time to put a stop to the long flight of the ball and finally launched the "larger and lighter ball," as it became labelled. It will be remembered clearly what a fizzle that experiment turned out to be and how, after loud protests from all sections of the country, the parent organization compromised with a ball of present-day specifications, though granting that the manufacturers have improved on the original.

Let's go back a bit further, just to show how this subject of far-flying balls has been a sort of hardy perennial. Let me quote from my scrapbook of 1901, forty years ago:

Haskell Ball

"Shall we play with the Haskell ball? This is a question which has raised more discussion in golf than any other in the last hundred years. On one hand a group of golfers assail the new ball upon the ground that it is unsportsmanlike to use it, a contention which is combated vigorously by another group. Still other golfers condemn the new ball on the ground of its impracticability in play, claiming that it has disadvantages that are greater than the compensations of its long-driving quality."

The Haskell was the original rubber-cored ball, successor of the old gutta percha. There was the same old talk of spoiling the course, compelling greater yardage and all that stuff. There was plenty of comment, pro and con, but what stands out, to my mind, was this pertinent observation:

"No duffer with a rubber-filled ball will ever find himself the equal of the expert with the gutty. If he did, would there not be a tendency to equalize the play?"

To get back to the present and the long-flight ball now on the market, let anybody look over the scores of the club tournaments week ends, any place in the country, and see how many scores he will find below 80, out of many thousands of contestants. To be even more specific, look over the returns in the Boston Boot and Shoe tournament Monday at Wollaston. There were more than 200 players, good, bad and indifferent. Seven broke 80, Ken Corcoran set a new low mark of 71, a grand performance, for he had a five on the short 13th. On the other hand, he had a three on the 500-yard 17th.

Comparatively Short Course

Now Wollaston is a comparatively short course, close to a thousand yards short of the one which the national open begins today at Fort Worth, Texas. When the U.S.G.A. officials begin talking about the possible need of lengthening courses if the manufacturers produce a longer-flight ball, I would call their attention to one or two things that can happen on a short course when played by Mr. Average Golfer, who comprises perhaps 90 per cent of club memberships and therefore pays the tolls.

The second hole at Wollaston is 336 yards. Its finish is uphill and directly in front of the green is a deep bunker. The average score on that hole of 88 Boot and Shoe Club contestants was 5.70 strokes. The average score of the same players on the 400-yard 10th with its flat terrain and wide open approach, was 5.46, or 22 better than on the 336-yard second. The average score on the 390-yard 11th, slightly shorter than the 10th, was 5.49, because the drive has to be more accurate on account of the rough to the left and reachable pond on the right.

Until Mr. Average Golfer gets to scoring in the low 70's, or the 60's, why worry about the ball?

Rutz Wins French Heavyweight Title

Paris, July 19.

In a dull championship fight held at the Salle Wagram here tonight, Charles Ruiz was awarded the title of French heavyweight champion after he had won on points against Jose Recol.—Havas Telemondial.

Australia Defeats China in 4th Test

Sydney, July 20.

Australia beat China by five goals to two in the fourth Test soccer match at Newcastle yesterday.

The score now stands at two matches all, China winning the first and third, and Australia the second and fourth.

The China team was entirely drawn from the Hongkong touring side, made up of players from the Eastern and Sing Tao teams.—Reuter.

Four Kittenball Tilts Played in "B" Division

Despite the uncertain weather of yesterday morning, four tilts were played off in the "B" Division of the Erin-Villa Invitation Ladies Softball League at the Kiaochow Park. The major defeat of the morning, saw the Junior Athletic Club aggregation bow to the French Municipal College girls 5-1!.

Following are the box scores for the other three games:

"B" Division

Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Lanterns	3	5	7	9	0	—24
Telephones	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Ching Woo	2	0	1	0	4	6—13
A.S.P. "C"	1	12	9	4	1	—27
C.S.F.	2	0	2	0	1	—5

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Race	Placed-Dogs		$5.00 Win Forecast Pool	Course D/Events
1	4	5	304.30	
2	1	5	261.90	53.50
3	4	2	90.30	51.10
4	6	3	144.90	61.90
5	2	1	349.80	59.50
6	6	4	191.20	91.70
7	4	3	94.70	68.90
8	3	4	127.60	40.90
9	1	6	209.90	49.80
10	4	1	56.50	42.00
11	1	2	134.90	52.20
12	6	3	125.10	43.80

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FROM DAY TO DAY

"You can put me down as an optimist; no man can come to England and not be an optimist."—Mr. Menzies, the Prime Minister of Australia to a "News Chronicle" reporter during a visit to Birmingham.

THE Western Command gave £40 in prizes for the best anti-waste slogans sent in by soldiers. The idea was to make the troops generally anti-waste-minded. Thousands of slogans were received. One is. "Save your bits and beat the blitz."

MR. Mitsuru Tanaka, Japanese Consul attached to the Japanese Consular Court in Shanghai, left here by air yesterday morning for Tokyo in order to consult Justice Ministry authorities regarding problems under his jurisdiction. He is expected back in Shanghai in a fortnight.

DUTCH tombstones are now being censored by Germans, it is revealed in the "Vrij Nederland," the Free Dutch newspaper published in London. No monuments or headstones can be erected in Holland, the newspaper states, until the Nazis approve plans and inscriptions.

NEWS has reached Channel Islanders in England that Jersey potato farmers are being taken to Brittany under armed German escort to buy their seed potatoes for this year's crop. This indicates that the Germans intend to export the surplus to occupied France.

MR. Shiro Kido, managing-director of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, who came here from Peiping on Thursday, has held several conversations with Mr. Takaharu Ito, Chief of the Cultural Department of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, and officials of the Central China Motion Picture Company.

TWENTY-one-year-old Miss Catriona Maclean of Ardgour, Scotland, daughter of the former chieftain of the Clan Maclean, has won her five-year fight for the right to use her father's arms. Her right had been challenged by Lieut.-Commander Henry Hugh Maclean a cousin of the late Ardgour twice removed, who claimed that as heir male, he was head of the family of Ardgour.

To aid the development of agriculture, the Farmers Bank of China will shortly conclude a contract for an additional loan of $2,000,000 with the Department of Reconstruction of the Sikong Provincial Government, says a Kangting message to the "Cheng Yien Pao." Mr. Li Wan-hua, Director of the Sikong Department of Reconstruction, is now in Chungking in connection with the loan, the report concludes.

AMONG 30 winners of the Air Force Cross announced are two men of 46, both "veterans" of the old R.F.C. One is Wing-Commander G. C. O'Donnell, who was awarded the D.F.C. in 1919. The other is Flight-Lieutenant Robert Henry McIntosh, known as "All Weather Mac," who as an Imperial Airways pilot in 1928 made a record flight from Berlin to London, flying the 600 miles in four-and-a-half hours.

THE large quantities of Chinese art objects, loaned to the Soviet Government through the Soviet-Chinese Cultural Association in Chungking, have now been moved from Leningrad to safe areas following the outbreak of the Nazi-Soviet war, a Chungking message to the "Cheng Yien Pao" states. These arts objects were sent to Russia in 1939, and their last public exhibition was held at Leningrad this year.

WITH preparations completed for the opening of the Central Military Academy of the Nanking Government applications for enrollment in the institution will be accepted in the near future, the Shanghai "Mainichi" reported yesterday morning. An enrollment office already has been established in Nanking. The paper reported that applications for admission into the Academy will be accepted during the period from July 25 to August 5, inclusive.

EIGHTEEN-year-old Alexander Dalziel was on his first trip to sea when his ship was bombed. With Captain Copeland, a Yorkshireman trapped in the forecastle with a broken arm, Dalziel found himself alone on deck, most of the crew having drifted away on rafts and in boats. Dalziel shouted and through the darkness came a faint answer. Groping his way, he released Captain Copeland, dragged him on to the deck, and after sliding him down the side of the ship into the sea, helped him to cling to a log until rescued.

CANADIAN Government officials and others who, in the course of their regular activities, travel by boat, dogsled and airplane into the farthest reaches of the Canadian Arctic will act as census enumerators this year and collect vital statistics of the native and white population without extra cost to the government. To count the Eskimos, they will have to visit sealing and whaling camps far out on the Arctic ice pack, trapping and fishing areas and reindeer stations, as well as trading and missionary posts.

CANADIAN-made 500 pound aerial bombs will soon be falling upon Royal Air Force objectives in Germany. Announcement was made recently by the Department of Munitions and Supply that production of these bombs has been under way for some time in a factory in Quebec province. Construction of the plant was begun last August and production, begun in March, already has reached gratifying proportions. The factory is expected to turn out well over 100,000 bombs annually—enough to enable the R.A.F. to drop 300 bombs, weighing in all 75 tons, on Germany every day in the year.

WITH the exception of gambling, all branches of crime showed a greater activity for the week ending July 19, when compared with the records of the previous week. The net result was that the Shanghai Municipal Police reported an increase of 56 cases over the previous week, last week's total amounting to 309 cases. Cases of larceny jumped to 147 cases (increase of 10) and snatching to 28 (increase of 11). With the increase of crime, there was also a corresponding increase in the number of arrests, 540 being taken into custody, an increase of 153 over the previous week. Sixty-one were indentified in connection with larceny.

ANTI-aircraft gun barrels made by Canadian workmen spew forth their storm of steel to greet the German raider who ventures to fly over the United Kingdom. So far, no complete anti-aircraft gun has been made in the Dominion, but hundreds of barrels have been shipped overseas, and the programme is so far advanced that Canada has offered for sale 4,200 additional barrels and is in a position to guarantee delivery by July 1, 1942. By October of this year, Canadian plants will be manufacturing complete guns of two types, including barrels, breech mechanism, mountings and platforms. These are of the most modern design and are accepted as the most effective weapons of their kind in existence.

Uncensored News From Norway

BY K. A. PEISEN OVER XMHA

DURING his brief stay in Shanghai my friend, who recently escaped from Norway and of whom I spoke last Sunday, gave me many details and stories to prove how effective is the resistance against the Nazis. After more than one year's work trying to present an international public with the true conditions existing under the Nazi system it is some satisfaction to know that one has been able to present the truth and nothing but the truth. All eyewitness accounts I have been able to secure have tallied in every respect down to the least detail.

And so in this broadcast I am going to give you further facts from my interview with my intrepid friend who is only one of many who have been fortunate in shaking the dirt stirred up by the *Quislings* and the arrogant *Wehrmacht* from their feet. "Goebbels," my friend said, "should have paid more attention to the stomach as a potent propaganda weapon and tried to induce his hungry hordes to leave at least an occasional titbit for Hitler's slaves." He made this remark while in the course of consuming a Shanghai steak adding that such a treat and a cup of coffee is something that can only be really appreciated if one has had to carry on for months without getting nearer to either than the smell.

He continued: "You may imagine the feeling we had while watching the Herrenvolk devouring with obvious glee that which by right belonged to us who had probably fed them when they were hungry children after the last war. A Nazi with a juicy steak in front of him at the expense of people far more entitled to that gastronomic item is not a convincing proof to the Norwegians against the British blockade by a long way."

Norway Nazi Fortress

The Nazis are doing everything possible to make Norway into an impregnable fortress. The German military authorities have laid mines along the entire Norwegian coast and have further sharpened the military regulations to such an extent that all traffic by sea to Stavanger is forbidden. Several Norwegian ships which have been engaged in the passenger and freight traffic along the coast have been stopped by order of the Nazi authorities.

In order to carry through their plans for a mammoth airbase at Lista in the southern part of Norway, west of Kristiansand, a base on which work has been in progress for a long time, they have found it neessary to confiscate 300 farms.

The Germans are already carrying out plans to turn Trondheim into an important Nazi naval and submarine base. The first step in this direction was taken in May when large numbers of private dwellings and offices were requisitioned by the Germans, their rightful owners being given in some cases only one day's notice to move. Part of the buildings thus seized are being filled with German occupants while others are being destroyed to make room for naval base constructions.

New Naval Town at Persaune

The whole eastern area of Trondheim harbour beyond the Bakke Bridge is being cleared of Norwegian industrial plants and warehouses, and it is reported that a complete new town for 5,000 naval base workers is to be built at Persaune, a suburb of Trondheim. Great numbers of cottages and summer villas in the Hundhammer region in the vicinity of Trondheim have also recently been confiscated and it seems that several more houses are in line to be taken over in the near future. In fact a large number of Germans have already settled in the city during recent weeks, and it is believed that Trondheim may shortly have a German majority in its population.

A number of Danish workers have been imported to Norway in order to work on this big naval station in Trondheim. The first contingent of Danish workers arrived in Oslo on May 24 and continued north over the mountains to Trondheim in a special train the following day. This party consisted of several hundred men who had been procured through the Danish labour office under the pretext that there was a great lack of workers in Norway.

100,000 Persons Unemployed

That the opposite is the case is proved by the fact that on May 20 the puppet Ministry of Supply in Oslo temporarily suspended all production in the textile and clothing industries with the result that more than 100,000 persons became unemployed. It was naturally a great surprise to the Danish and it created a strong bitterness among them when they discovered the real reason for their trip to Norway. Up to the present no less than 400 farms have been taken over by the Nazis for flying fields and barracks.—60,000 acres.—In the eastern part of Norway a large number of private cabins and bungalows have been confiscated for the summer by the Germans, whose families are going to spend their vacations there.

It is said that wisdom often proceedeth from the mouths of babes and I am now going to tell you an amusing incident illustrating this fact. One day one of the Quislings passed a little boy who was playing with some kittens who were still at the stage when they were unable to see what was going on in the cruel world about them. He stopped and asked the boy: "With what are you playing?" The little lad looked up and replied without hesitation: "Nazis."

This apparently innocent statement amused him greatly and he subsequently related the story to one of his friends, another Quisling. A few days later both of them happened to pass the same place and the boy also on this occasion was playing with his kittens. The Quisling said: "I see you are still playing with the Nazis." The boy looked up and replied solemnly: "No, they are not Nazis any longer. Their eyes have been opened."

Loyal Actors on Strike

For months past practically all cinemas and theatres in Norway have remained empty of Norwegians and on May 24 all Oslo theatres were closed as a result of a new turn in the long-standing conflict between loyal Norwegian actors and the Nazi Ministry of Entertainment. The Actors' Union voted by 110 to 18 to go on strike in reprisal for action taken by the Nazis against ten of Norway's most famous actors and actresses.

A number of stars of the National Theatre in the Norse capital, including Mrs. Tore Segelcke, renowned interpreter of Ibsen, and her husband, Lasse Segelcke, have been informed that henceforth they are forbidden to exercise their profession in any way, shape or form in any part of Norway and for the rest of their lives. These actors and actresses who are among Norway's finest performers on the legitimate stage must abandon their art because they refused to participate in propaganda broadcasts put on by Nazi radio stations.

In addition six actors have been arrested and imprisoned for their part in resisting the Nazification of their profession. Among these is the famous comedian, Leif Juster, of the Chat Noir music hall. My friend told me that the situation has come to such a pass that the Nazi authorities have actually threatened the Oslo population with a special tax because they do not attend the cinemas and theatres.

The unholy Nazi triangle in Norway as represented by Quisling, Terboven and von Falkenhorst comes in for a lot of comment and other more disagreeable things on the part of my countrymen. It is a well known fact that the feeling existing among members of that triangle is far from pleasant. Quisling considers Terboven as serious competition to himself and von Falkenhorst does not like either of them which can easily be understood considering that he is the only one of the unholy triangle who may perhaps with some justification lay claim to being a gentleman or at least possess the manners of one.

"One evening," said my friend, "the fact of this dislike was illustrated when von Falkenhorst on entering the Chat Noir music hall completely ignored Quisling who happened to be present. The Norwegians were chuckling recently over a story that went the rounds in Norway. An order with a warning attached came through from Hitler to the effect that if he, Quisling, did not behave nicely the Fuhrer would be compelled to withdraw the Wehrmacht from Norway.

Prohibitions on Employment

The age-old freedom of contract of Norwegian workers has been cancelled by a Nazi decree covering nineteen different industrial groups. In a return to the dark ages of Europe the German masters of Norway and their puppets have now forbidden workers to leave or change their jobs without written consent from the authorities. Affected by this ruling are aluminium plants, mines, factories making war materials for the Germans, cement works, shipyards, steel and iron works, machine and dye plants; other industries affected are rope-works, tanneries, chemical laboratories, radio and telephone, sack and bag plants, shoe factories and spinning mills.

As in feudal Europe farmers, fishermen and lumberjacks in German-occupied Norway today may not leave their calling; nor may their sons engage in any different trade. Norwegian workers in various industries, particularly iron and metal workers and those engaged in the building and construction trades, shall be "allowed" to work ten hours a day, according to a decree issued by Terboven.

Thus, by the stroke of a pen, the time-honoured 8-hour day has come to an end in Norway. It has simultaneously been decreed that able-bodied men shall be conscripted for farm and forest work if a shortage in labour arises, and any industrial plant, employing persons who are fit for farm or forest work, may be ordered to curtail or suspend production in order to release such persons.

Beautiful Aurora Borealis

The Northern Lights, Aurora Borealis, one of the most beautiful spectacles in the sky, must be seen to be appreciated. The colours and shape change every instant; sometimes a fanlike cluster of rays, at other times long golden draperies gliding one over the other. Blue, green, yellow, red, and white combine to give a glorious display of colour. The theory of its origin is still, in part, obscure, but there can be no doubt that the aurora is related to the magnetic phenomena of the earth and therefore is connected with electrical influence of the sun.

But in the darkness of an arctic winter, the ghostly dance of this striking exhibition of Mother Nature to men, who are not used to either total darkness or such strange phenomena, can easily become the cause of insanity. Specially when the hatred of the natives of the country is added to the loneliness of the Arctic night. "The Northern Lights," my friend said, "are one of the main reasons that the proportion of Nazi soldiers who have gone mad in the northern part of Norway is far greater than in other parts of the country."—Barrakken-wahnsinn.

"What is the greatest impression you are taking with you from Norway?" I asked my friend. He replied with a confident smile: "The implicit faith of every Norwegian in final victory. It is no exaggeration to state," he continued, "that it would be impossible to find a true Norwegian who doubts for one instant that the Nazi rule and all its attendant horrors will some day be broken. And we are all convinced," he concluded, "that the great American people will never permit nations as true to freedom as themselves to become slaves and to let the European continent face a darkness compared to which the Medieval Ages were bright and cheerful."

Defenders of Democracy

A scene outside the Douglas air plant at Santa Monica, California, where scores of planes receive finishing touches before joining the Royal Air Force, whose insignia may be seen on many of the machines, and the United States Air Corps, whose insignia is also seen on some of the planes including those in the foreground.

Higher Prices in Rice Market

Activities in the Shanghai Rice Market to which little attention has been paid by the populace ever since the sale of the official Hongkong rice and Saigon rice in both foreign areas here have again become the topics of discussion by commentators in the economic sections of the Chinese press, notably the "Shun Pao."

An interesting revelation is that rice profiteers are buying rice from the market itself as much as they can get hold of, thus increasing prices of their own cargo because they think that the foreign supply of the cereal will be stopped, which condition will enable them to get their money back plus a "big profit." It is said that profiteers think that believing that Russia is too hard a nut to crack, the Japanese may soon start their southward move thus depriving this of its source of supply of rice.

Upward Price Trend

Ever since the sale of official and low-priced rice in Shanghai, prices in the Shanghai Rice Market, dominated by hoarders, middlemen and profiteers, have never touched the mark they desired. The prices in the Market therefore have been rather low but profiteers have again created an upward trend by increasing their purchases for the above mentioned reason.

Ever-increasing prices were quoted in the market throughout Saturday and there were signs in the afternoon that still higher prices would be quoted. Despite this sudden increase of prices, more than 800 tons of rice changed hands. Speculators paid little attention to native rice, however, and so the price of that grain remained unchagned.

The Chinese press reported yesterday that according to the latest investigations made by the Rice and Bean Merchants' Guild, there are about 2,000,000 bags of rice stored in more than 90 foreign and Chinese godowns and private storage houses in this city. The ready stock is enough for about eight months' consumption and further shipments of the grain are arriving.

Supreme War Council Meets in Tokyo

Tokyo, July 20.

The Supreme War Council met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the official residence of the War Minister, Lieut.-Gen. Hideki Tojo, in its first session since the constitution of the third Konoye Ministry.

Princes of the Blood who attended the meeting were Field Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, Field Marshal Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, and General Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni.

Supreme War Councillors in attendance included General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, General Kenji Doihara, General Kotare Nakamura, General Toshizo Nishio, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education; Lieut.-Gen. Hideki Tojo, War Minister, and Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita.—Domei.

New Tokyo Restrictions On Telegrams

Tokyo, July 20.

The Ministry of communications yesterday announced new restrictions would be applied to Japanese telegraph services in order to alleviate congested circuits, the Japanese news agency said today.

Beginning July 25 no telegrams of condolence, felicitation or other non-urgent messages will be accepted, the Ministry announced.

The Ministry also said that wordage of Japanese and foreign language press telegrams within the country will be limited to 500 letters and 100 words respectively.

The Ministry also served notice it would abolish telegrams with replies prepaid and telegrams requiring acknowledgement of receipt.—United Press.

Suspension of P.I. Export Tax Asked

Washington, July 20.

Mr. Harry B. Hawes, former Senator and co-author of the Hawes-Cutting bill giving the Philippines Independence, yesterday urged approval of legislation to suspend for one year collection of Philippine export taxes as a means of assisting the Commonwealth economically and safeguarding it from aggression.

Mr. Hawes' suggestion was contained in a statement circulated by the Philippines Sugar Association.

Asserting that "more than 2,000,000 peoples' whole livelihood is dependent on the sugar industry will be detrimentally affected unless taxes are suspended" Mr. Hawes said an aggressor nation might hesitate to invade a united, healthy and prosperous community. If there were dissention and unemployment, followed by a shortage of foods and other necessaries of life, however, Mr. Hawes said, this might present a special invitation for aggression.—United Press.

Stronger Defences for Japan Urged

Tokyo, July 20.

The "Japan Times & Advertiser" in an editorial today said that all East Asia nations should co-operate with Japan toward strengthening Far East defences against Anglo-American encirclement, plus the possibility of a Russian attack on Manchoukuo.—United Press.

Reinforcements in Singapore

Singapore, July 20.

Included in the contingent of Royal Air Force reinforcements which arrived here yesterday were a number of Army officers and a party of "Wrens"—members of the Women's Naval Service. The new R.A.F. personnel will be distributed throughout Far East stations to which they are proceeding immediately.

A young airman, interviewed by Reuter, said the only excitement was when they passed the scene of the Bismarck hunt. One of their escort vessels left the convoy to join in the chase and rejoined them 36 hours later after the kill. No submarines were seen throughout the journey, but once in a West African port a big German bomber attempted to bomb them but without success.

There was no other incident.

He added he did not know before where he was going, but now he knew he was looking forward to flying work in the tropics.—Reuter.

Chungking, Reds Have Common Aim

In addition to publishing reports from Chungking regarding recent friction between the Central and Communist troops in several districts in the north and also those reports from Chungking which deny the possibility of any large-scale punitive campaign against the latter forces by Chungking, the leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai published a local report yesterday indicating that the Russo-German war helps China to avoid open clashes between the two main fighting forces of this country.

A Chinese statesman in Shanghai whose name was not revealed was accredited by the "Ta Kwang News Agency" as having said that since both China and Russia were fighting the same enemy they had identical aims. The agency's report which was given prominence in the "Sin Wan Pao" said that Chinese communists who had been taking orders from Moscow would hereafter obey orders from the Chinese High Command. All friction between the two armies in the past would become history, the statesman was quoted as saying.

The Russo-German war would enable China to settle the differences between the Chinese communist party and the Kuomintang, for while Germany, Italy and Japan and their partners were fighting for the aggressor bloc, Russia and China were fighting the aggressors and therefore they had the same aims.....the maintenance of the existences of their races, he said.

Commercial Press May Reopen Today

The Shanghai offices of the Commercial Press Ltd., the biggest Chinese publishing firm, are expected to reopen to-day after many weeks' closure owing to labour trouble. The offices are in Honan Road, Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Joffre. According to Chinese reports, the employees of the company's offices here whose services have been suspended in keeping with a retrenchment policy have been granted full gratuities and also given priority of employment in case of expansion of business. One report said that as a result of the strike called by the employees, which has been settled through official efforts, the company has sustained a loss of $1,800,000.

Permits for Peitaiho

Quoting communication circles, the evening edition of the "Sin Wan Pao" reported last night that Shanghai holiday makers who wish to go to Peitaiho to spend the summer vacation would be forbidden to do so unless armed with permits obtainable at Takukow and Chinwangtao. The same paper published a Chungking report saying that 20 divisions of Japanese forces in north China had received orders requiring them to move northward and that "general mobilization" had been started in Mongolia.

Chinese Consulate at Lisbon Opened

Chungking, July 20.

The Foreign Office spokesman announced the establishment of a Chinese Consulate-General at Lisbon due to "necessities of the current situation." He said that in a reshuffle of diplomatic personnel the Government had temporarily closed its legation in Denmark but emphasized that this step does not affect relations between China and Denmark.—Reuter.

Drive Against Guerillas Waged Around Shanghai

While the Chungking press in Shanghai has just heralded a counter offensive on the eastern front in this part of the country the Central Press Service, organ of the new régime, reports from Changshu that to facilitate the "country-side purification campaign," the commander of the Nanking forces has ordered the suspension of all traffic in four key districts, namely, Changshu, Quinsan, Soochow and Tazang, all along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

The report states that the campaign was already started on July 1 by Nanking forces co-operating with the "friendly" army in order to "exterminate bandits and communists." Because of this campaign, names of offices of magistrates in the four districts have been changed. The districts are known as "special areas." It is stated that offices for executing orders of blockade have also been established. Buses running between Changshu and Soochow and steamers have all been forbidden temporarily. Specially trained propagandists have gone to the various districts to allay the suspicion and fears of the populace.

Postal Service Disrupted

The campaign has disrupted the postal service, it is admitted. Letters and other mailed articles have piled up "like mountains. "By special arrangements, the Soochow Post Office has become a pivot office as from July 8, and bicyclists have been hired to transport mail.

For some time past, the new régime's press has been reporting the "purification campaign" led by Li Shih-chuan, well known in Shanghai and who, until recently, was the Minister of Police. He also formerly led the "political police" whose Shanghai offices were located at 76 Jessfield Road. Many new headquarters have been established in the occupied districts. Recently eight officers and men of Nanking, wounded during fighting in Jukao, were transported to Shanghai for medical treatment.

Prices Soar

Quoting arrivals from the occupied interior, the "China Evening News" reported last night that barbed wire entanglements had been erected by Nanking and Japanese forces along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway (between Soochow and Quinsan) for 100 li. Merchants who have business connections in the four leading occupied districts have been blockaded and prices in blockaded districts have jumped up, especially those of necessaries including matches, vegetables, rice and soap. There were no fixed market prices of those commodities, it was said.

Free China Harvests Fairly Good

Chungking, July 20.

Food difficulties in "Free China" are now practically over, according to reliable information from the interior.

While no bumper crops may be expected from the various provinces, it is believed that 70 per cent. crops are practically assured.

With harvest time only one month awey, it is pointed out that, not only will there be sufficient food for "Free China's" population during the coming year, but there is a likelihood of a drop in the price of rice, thus easing somewhat the hardships of the common people.

During the past two months there has been a sharp decline in the price of pork. It is explained that since foodstuffs were so scarce and costly during the past two months, peasants in the country-side found it uneconomical to feed pigs, which were dumped on the market.

During the next month or so, it is suggested, the price of pork may experience a sharp rise, as pork will be very much in demand again in the countryside to feed harvest hands.

Meanwhile commodity prices in "Free China" are now becoming gradually stabilized. There has been no rise in prices for several months. In fact, the price of certain commodities has dropped slightly.

Ruby Queen cigarettes, which at one time went up to $2 for ten, have now been at the level of $1.70 for several weeks.—Reuter.

Indo-China, Tailand Reach Agreement on Ceded Areas

Saigon, July 20.

IT is officially announced that the Thailand and Indo-China delegations to the monetary conference have reached an agreement on financial matters under discussion, including the exchange rate of currencies in the territory ceded to Thailand under the armistice.

The Indo-China finance controller and Prince Viwatenajai, the respective heads of the delegations, declare that the discussions were conducted in the most friendly atmosphere and that both sides are satisfied with the outcome.

Thailand will begin occupation of the ceded areas on July 24, and will complete the operation by August 1. The new frontier takes in two small areas in Laos province, an area bounded by the Mekong river in the 15th parallel to just beyond Angkor, then due south to the Grand Lac (mouth of the river Stung Kombot), and next it follows the boundary of Battambang province to the former national frontier 25 miles from the sea.

Thailand obtains equal rights in the whole Grand Lac and the majority of Indo-China's teak forests formerly exploited under French monopoly, which expired in 1940 and was not renewed.

Thai quarters consider that the new territory is under-populated and is capable of considerably greater exploitation.

Thailand is paying Indo-China 6,000,000 piastres, spread over six years, the agreed value of Indo-Chinese Government property taken over, and is recognising present title deeds.—Reuter.

Italy Suspends All Civil Holidays

Rome, July 19.

By special law, made public today, all civil holidays have been suspended for the duration of the war. The law has authorized the President of the Council of Ministers (Premier Benito Mussolini) to proclaim every occasion for a national holiday.—Domei.

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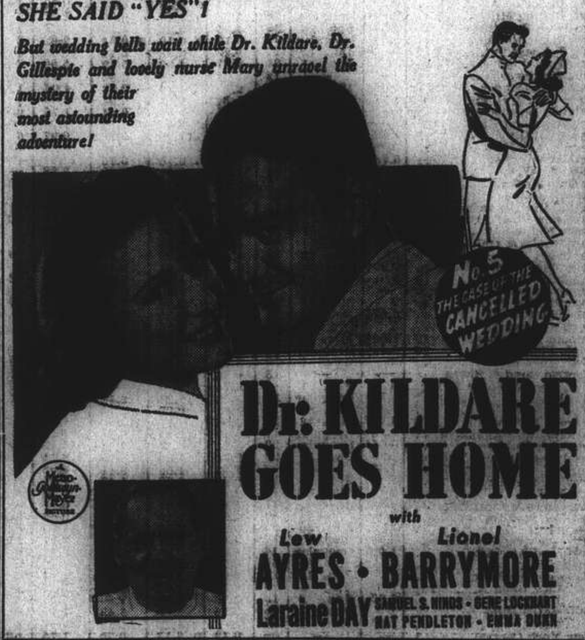
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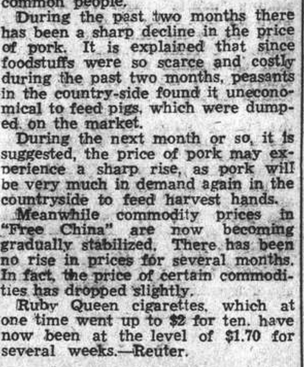
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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 19.

Trading was quiet on Wall Street today, with stock quotations mostly closing fractions higher on balance.

The undertone of the market was steady to firm today, despite Far Eastern and Russian uncertainties, on small investment support, although the majority of operators clung to the sidelines in view of the usual weekend considerations.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
20 Indust.	128.12	127.69	127.96	+0.29
20 Rails	29.56	29.40	29.51	+0.07
15 Utilit.	18.53	18.48	18.51	—0.03
40 Bonds	——	——	91.40	+0.05

	July 18	19		July 18	19
Adams Exp	6½	7	Int T & T	2½	2⅝
Alg Lud	23⅛	23⅛	Johns Man	*65½	65½
Allis Chal	30¼	*30½	Kennecott	38	38½
Am Can	89	89	Libbey O F	29½	29⅝
Am Cyan	†39⅝	39⅞	Lockheed	26⅛	26
Am For Pr	*0⅛	*0⅛	Loew's	32	32
„ $7 pfd	*19½	*19⅛	Martin	28⅛	*28¼
Am Loco	14	14	N C Bank	*27½	*27½
Am Radr	6⅛	6¼	Mont Ward	36	36
Am Metal	18½	*18¼	Nat Avian	8⅛	*8¼
Am R Mill	14⅛	*14⅛	Nat Dairy	14	14½
Am Smelt	43½	42½	Nat Dis	22⅛	22½
Am Sugar	*17	*17	Nat P & L	6⅞	7
Am T & T	156	155½	Nat Sip	6¼	6⅜
Am Tob B	*71⅛	71	N Y Cent	12⅜	12½
Am Wtwrks	4½	4⅜	Niaga Hud	2⅜	2⅜
Anaconda	26⅞	26⅛	N A Avian	14½	14⅜
Atchison	29½	29½	N A Co	13½	13⅜
Avian Cpn	3⅛	3⅛	N Pacific	6¼	7
Bald Loco	15⅜	16	Packard	2⅛	2⅛
Balt & O	5⅛	†5⅜	Pantepec	4	4
Barns Oil	9¼	9⅛	Paramount	12	12
Bandix	38⅞	38⅝	Penn R R	24⅛	24⅛
Beth Steel	75	75½	Phil Pet	43⅜	44
Bliss	17⅜	17½	Pullman	28	27⅞
Boeing	16⅛	16⅜	Pure Oil	9⅞	9⅞
Borg War	19	19	Radio	4	4
Briggs	20	19⅞	Reading	17	16⅛
Budd Mfg	4⅛	4⅛	Rem Arms	*4⅛	*4⅛
C N Bank	*31½	*31½	Rep Avtn	3⅜	3⅜
Can Pac	4⅛	4⅛	Rep Steel	19⅜	19⅜
Celanese	25	24⅜	Rey Tob B	33	33
Ches & O	37½	37⅜	Schenley	12⅛	12⅜
Chrysler	55⅛	55⅞	Shell U Oil	15½	15⅜
Col G & E	3	3	Soc Vac	9⅜	9⅜
Col Credit	25½	25½	Stnrn Pac	12	12
Com & Stn	0⅞	0⅞	Stnrn Rly	26⅜	26½
Cons Edis	19⅜	19⅜	Spicer	*36⅜	*36⅜
Cons Oil	6	6	Std Brands	5⅜	5⅜
Copld St	*16½	*16½	St G & E	*18	*18⅜
Curtiss Wr	9	9⅛	Std Oil	43⅛	43⅞
Dist Corp	15⅜	*15½	Studebaker	*5⅜	5⅛
Douglas	73⅜	*73½	Swift Int	21⅞	21⅞
Du Pot	158½	159	Technicor	9⅛	9⅜
E-P Lead	9⅛	9¼	Tex Corp	42	42½
Elec A Lite	27⅞	27⅞	Transamer	4⅜	4⅛
Elec B & S	2½	2⅜	Tw Cent	6⅜	6⅜
„ $5 pfd	53	62	Un B & P	12	11⅜
„ $6 pfd	57	*56⅜	Un Pacific	82⅜	81⅜
El P & L	34⅜	*34	Un Air	40⅜	41⅛
Flintkote	14¼	*14⅜	Un Air L	10⅛	10⅜
Gen Elec	33⅜	33⅞	Un Corp	0⅜	*0⅜
Gen Motors	38½	39	„ $3 pfd	23½	23⅜
Gen Rly	14	*14⅛	Un Gas	7⅛	7⅛
Gen T & R	12⅜	12⅜	U S Rub	24⅛	24⅜
Goodrich	16⅛	16⅞	U S Steel	57⅜	57⅜
Goodyear	18⅛	18⅜	Vanadium	25⅛	25⅜
Gt N I Ore	17⅛	17⅛	Vultee	6⅞	7
Gt N Rly	26⅛	26⅜	Walworth	4⅞	5
Gt W Sug	*25½	*25⅛	War Br Pct	4⅜	4⅛
Int Nickel	26⅜	27	West Elec	93⅛	93⅛
Int Paper	17	17	Woodward	27	*27⅛

BONDS

Am For P	58⅛	58⅛	Erie	30	30⅜
Tustralian	68⅜	69	Int T & T	44⅜	44⅜
Brazil	20¼	*20¼	N E G & E	62	61⅛
„	61½	17⅛	Stnrn Pac	51⅜	51⅜
C S P & L	98	98	St G & E	90	90

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices advanced irregularly today on a light turnover. Business news was favourable and included a scheduled increase in steel operations for next week at Pittsburgh and numerous good earnings statements. Car loadings last week moved to a new high since 1930, and the retail trade hit a record on a physical volume basis. The "Time's" index of business activity is listed at 128.6, against the revised figure of 130.5 for last week, and 106.2 for the corresponding period last year.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		July 19.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 1/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2 3/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3 1/16%
Call money		1/8%

New York closed.—Reuter.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 19.

Active and strong conditions were witnessed in the cotton market at the outset, with quotations ruling from 31 to 45 points up on general buying. Continued boll-weevil damage reports, coupled with the report from Washington indicating an upward revision of price ceilings on cotton goods stimulated a very bullish sentiment. The upward movement carried prices to a new seasonal high level, which found a scarcity of contracts. At the close, quotations ranged from 51 to 56 points up from the previous final levels.

Higher levels were registered in the Chicago Wheat Pit today, with quotations advancing in sympathy with a strong cotton market and reports of unfavourable weather both in the American and Canadian Spring wheat areas. However, the acute storage problem tended operators to caution. At the last callover, gains from ½ to ⅞ cent were recorded.

New York Cotton

Oct.	16.32-32	+51
Dec.	16.44-44	+54
Jan.	16.46 N.	+54
Mar.	16.53-54	+54
May	16.55-55	+56
July	16.54 N.	+55

Chicago Wheat

July	101⅜-101½	+1⅛
Sept.	103¾-103⅞	+¾
Dec.	105¾-105⅞	+⅞

Chicago Corn

July	73 A	+⅛
Sept.	75 B	+⅛
Dec.	77⅞-77⅝	unch.

N—Nom. B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Synthetic Rubber Price Cut

New York, July 20.

Standard Oil of New Jersey yesterday cut the price of synthetic rubber from 85 to 70 cents a pound.

The company's Louisiana plant at New Orleans was reported to be operating a synthetic rubber plant at a capacity of 1,800 tons a year. The plant was rushing facilities for doubling its output by next year, it was reported.—United Press.

Commodity Index Advances

Washington, July 20.

The Department of Labour's all-commodity index of wholesale prices during the week ended July 10 advanced .4 per cent. to 88.1 per cent. of the 1936 average. This was compared to 87.7 per cent. for the week ended July 3 and 77.9 per cent. of the corresponding week last year.—United Press.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, July 19.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81½ N.	London	1/5⅛
N.Y.	333¼-332¾	2 mths	2⅛
Shanghai	19	„ sellers	1/5⅛
Hongkong	94½	„ buyers	1/6
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	83 N.
		„ buyers	77¼ N.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3 1/32
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4 7/8
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2 1/2
Shanghai	3½d.	„ buying	1/2

New York U.S.$. T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Shanghai	5.51
Paris	2.33	Hongkong	24.76
Montreal	88.375	Hungary	19.85
Brazil	5.05	Manila	49.80 N.
Japan	23.57/62*		
London			4.03¾
Buenos Aires, Paper			29.78
„ „ „ market rate			23.83
Montreal on London			4.56¾

B—Bid N—Normal *—Offered †—Official —Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1933-40	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	0.40†	Irregular	11	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.46	6
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	1.75†	Apr. 1	19	1.49	D 1.04	1.49	2.78	7
Allis Chalmers	1.50†	Mar. 30	35	2.61	1.44	2.09	2.84	5
American can	4	Feb. 15	50	5.66	4.35	6.22	5.88	4
Am. Cyanamid "B"	2.10	Apr. 1	18	1.65	0.91	2.01	2.44	5
Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	—	1.14	D 8.66	D 5.88	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.	1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.83	6.21	6.59	7
Am. Locomotive	—	—	nil	D4.17	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator	0.70†	Irregular	9	0.47	D 0.08	0.34	0.70	10
Am. Rolling Mill	0.95†	Irregular	29	1.26	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	6
American Smelting	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	4.94	3.24	4.36	4.21	7
Am. Sugar Refining	0.50	Irregular	137	0.12	D 0.10	D 0.84	2.65	8
Am. Tel. and Tel.	9	Jan. 15	127	9.29	8.16	9.24	10.08	6
Am. Tob. "B"	5	Mar. 1	24	4.37	4.89	5.42	5.59	7
Am. Waterworks	—	—	12	1.04	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper	2.25†	Mar. 25	61	2.58	1.10	2.33	4.04	7
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	1	Irregular	—	1.32	0.83	0.94	2.69	3
Baldwin Locomotive	—	—	39	D0.05	D 1.09	0.41	1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	—	—	—	D1.34	D 6.04	D 1.55	1.25	nil
Barnsdall Oil	0.60	Feb. 1	6	0.97	1.26	0.76	0.97	6
Bendix Aviation	3.50†	Mar. 1	15	1.56	0.07	2.14	3.09	8
Bethlehem Steel	5.75†	Irregular	129	5.76	D 0.70	5.75	14.04	7
Bliss (E. W.)	—	—	18	1.16	0.01	D 0.99	3.88	—
Boeing Airplane	5	—	5	D0.84	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.34	nil
Borg-Warner	1.65†	Apr. 1	13	2.50	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	8
Briggs Manufacturing	2.25	Mar. 30	16	2.20	0.42	1.09	3.09	11
Canadian Pacific Rly.	—	—	—	0.29	D 0.32	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	1.40	F.A. 1	32	3.30	1.96	1.80	1.83	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	3.62½	Jan. 1	—	4.11	2.62	3.49	4.31	9
Chrysler	6†	Mar. 13	39	9.48	4.32	8.47	8.89	10
Columbia Gas and Electric	0.20†	Irregular	12	0.47	0.31	0.46	0.52	6
Commercial Credit	3	Mar. 31	29	5.20	4.60	4.01	4.23	12
Commonwealth & Southern	—	—	4	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.12	nil
Consolidated Edison	2	Mar. 15	45	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.23	10
Consolidated Oil	0.57½	Feb. 15	18	0.81	0.55	0.55	0.28	9
Douglas Aircraft	5	Irregular	23	6.05	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	6.67	3.75	7.66	7.17	4
Eagle Picher Lead	0.50†	Irregular	15	0.65	—	1.29	1.42	5
Elec. Auto Lite	3	Apr. 1	19	5.64	1.53	4.72	5.01	10
Electric Bond & Share	—	—	13	0.26*	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	—	6.74	—	—	6.86	10
Flintkote	1.50†	Irregular	16	1.73	1.21	2.11	2.10	10
General Electric	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.61	0.80	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.05	2.17	4.06	4.32	9
General Railway Signal	0.75	Irregular	17	0.49	D 0.85	0.54	1.21	5
Goodrich Rubber	0.75†	Irregular	29	1.73	0.14	3.51	3.18	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1.25	Mar. 15	28	2.76	1.34	3.20	3.44	6
Great Northern Ry. Pfd	1.50†	—	—	3.33	1.09	3.47	4.08	5
Great Western Sugar	2	Jan. 2	14	2.45	3.08	1.47	1.67	8
Int. Nickel	2	Mar. 30	14	2.50	2.09	2.39	2.30	8
Int. Paper & Power	—	—	27	1.29	D 2.07	0.14	0.07	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	0.90	1.10	0.76	D 0.03	nil
Kennecott	3†	Mar. 30	33	3.25	2.10	3.14	4.05	8
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass.	3.50	Mar. 15	17	3.42	1.57	3.21	3.97	11
Lockheed Aircraft	1.50	Irregular	14	1.65	0.60	4.04	3.17	6
Loew's Inc.	3	Mar. 30	60	6.21	5.65	5.37	4.82	9
Montgomery Ward	2	Jan. 15	38	3.92	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	1¼	F.A. 1	29	2.35	1.29	2.25	2.12	4
Nat. Dairy Products	0.80	Jan. 2	13	1.76	1.69	1.89	1.66	6
National Distillers	2	Feb. 1	23	3.65	3.85	3.43	3.28	9
Nat. Power and Light	0.60	Mar. 1	17	—	1.28	1.12	—	9
New York Central	1	—	—	0.42	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	2.06	8
North American Co.	0.60†	Jan. 2	16	1.83	1.55	1.99	1.92	5*
Pacific Gas and Electric	2	Jan. 16	31	2.64	2.42	2.84	2.65	7
Packard Motors	—	—	3	0.13	D 0.17	0.04	0.05	nil
Paramount Pictures	0.70†	Irregular	16	1.66	0.55	1.08	2.63	6
Pennsylvania Railroad	2	Irregular	—	2.36	0.84	2.43	3.51	8
Phillips Petroleum	2	Mar. 1	39	3.26	2.03	2.21	2.61	5
Public service of N. J.	2.30†	Mar. 30	24	2.60	2.34	2.88	2.42	9
Pure Oil	0.25	Irregular	23	1.30	0.38	1.11	1.31	5
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	nil	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.42	5
Reynold Tobacco "B"	2.25	Jan. 1	15	2.64	2.37	2.56	2.55	7
Schenley	5	—	34	3.96	2.46	2.52	2.74	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	48	5.65	4.18	6.60	6.39	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	0.50†	M.S. 15	21	—	1.29	1.09	1.17	5
Southern Pacific	—	—	123	1.26	D 1.31	1.63	2.47	nil
Standard Brands	0.50	Jan. 2	4	0.74	0.62	0.51	0.71	8
Standard Gas & Electric	—	—	—	D1.38	D 2.49	D 1.34	D 0.75	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	1.75*	J.D. 15	49		2.86	3.27	4.54	4
Union Carbide & Carbon	2.85†	Jan. 2	31	4.03	2.77	3.86	4.55	4
Union Pacific Railway	6	Jan. 2	—	6.93	6.52	6.74	6.96	7
United Aircraft	4	Irregular	14	2.56	2.05	3.53	4.94	9
United Airlines	—	—	9	D0.04	D 0.56	0.21	0.52	nil
United Corp.	—	—	—	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	nil
United Gas Improvement	0.80	Mar. 23	11	1.05	0.99	1.07	1.04	11
U.S. Rubber	—	—	27	2.52	0.43	2.91	3.58	nil
U.S. Steel	4†	Irregular	119	3.56	D 3.79	1.83	8.84	7
Vanadium	1.75†	Irregular	31	1.86	0.61	3.25	2.84	7
Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	19	0.92	0.41	0.86	0.63	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	5	Feb. 28	73	5.77	3.38	5.18	7.10	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Future Output of Power Alcohol

The report of the Power Alcohol Committee has been made available by the Australian Minister of Supply (Senator McBride). The majority recommends that the production of power alcohol should be increased from about 2,000,000 gallons a year, as at present, to 52,500,000 gallons. This is to be effected by operating existing power alcohol distilleries to their full capacity of about 7,000,000 gallons a year and by the erection of new distilleries, states "Melbourne Argus."

The committee recommended that thought be given to the possibility of utilising as a motor fuel rectified spirit of 95 per cent.—96 per cent. concentration, and that the production of some 5,000,000 gallons of this fuel in existing distilleries be considered. The use of rectified spirit as a constituent of motor fuels, however, presented serious difficulties and until the investigation suggested had been made the committee could not recommend further production in the distilleries mentioned. In these circumstances, the new power alcohol distilleries required to increase production to 52,500,000 gallons per annum would have a capacity of 45,500,000 gallons, and would cost approximately £4,500,000 to erect. The committee stated that the proposed plants could be built in two years, and that they should be largely, or entirely, owned by the Commonwealth Government and operated by experienced organisations.

Raw Materials

The raw materials (other than molasses) recommended were wheat at 3/6 per bushel f.o.r. shipping ports, and sugar cane products at a price equivalent to £9 per ton for 94 N.T. sugar, f.o.b. Queensland ports The estimated cost of production under the conditions recommended by the committee of inquiry was 2/- per gallon in capital cities.

The committee, in indicating the relative quantities of wheat and sugar to be used, suggested that 38,000,000 gallons be produced from wheat and 7,500,000 from sugar. It did not recommend in other than general terms sites for the proposed new distilleries. Detailed decision on this matter entailed considerations beyond its scope, and must be left to the Government.

Super Fuel

The committee stated that the alcohol would be sold in a 15 per cent. blend with all petrol distributed in Australia. The Government would lose £2,470,000 per annum in import duties, and the price of motor fuel would be raised by 0.46d. per gallon. The committee said that the alcohol blend would be regarded as a super grade fuel by 50 per cent. of the consumers, who would willingly pay 1d. more per gallon for the blended spirit than for straight petrol. It was also suggested that, for those consumers who did not need super fuel, standard petrol might be made available at no higher cost than at present, by importing sub-standard spirit and adding alcohol to it.

U.S. May Gold Imports

Washington.—U.S. Gold imports slumped to $34,835,431 in May, the smallest total for any month in recent years, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

The Commerce Department said the low figure, which was only about a fifth of the April total, was due to declining shipments from the British Empire. The Treasury told Congress a few months ago that the British were running out of their gold reserves and were depending mostly on new gold production.

May imports included $16,309,384 from Canada, $3,505,332 from South Africa, $4,194,078 from Australia, $3,383,667 from the Philippine Islands, and $2,794,203 from Columbia.

Gold Deposits

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $3,846,231 during the month to a total of $1,920,766,174.

Silver imports totalled $3,346,657 and also were somewhat below usual. Principal shipments were $1,630,635 from Mexico, and $514,616 from Canada.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, July 19.

Prices were irregular but higher and volume was light as the market today closed for the weekend.

Western Union, Pepsicola, Pathe News and the Wilson company were most active issues today. Steels were firm but trading in them was dull. Tires were strong and rails were slightly higher. Oils also were firm.

Stocks touching new highs included Continental Oil, Corn Products, Warner Brothers and Wilson Company. Coppers made small gains.—United Press.

Dried Egg Pulp

Considerable saving of shipping space will be made by exporting eggs to Britain in dried form. A case of eggs produces about 40lb. of egg pulp, and when this pulp is dried the weight will be reduced to about 9lb. or 10lb.

Ten egg drying plants are being imported into Australia from China, and these, it is understood, will be installed in Victoria and New South Wales. An additional unit based on American patterns is being manufactured in Sydney. Government authorities consider that the 11 plants will be capable of dealing with the whole of the export surplus eggs in the two States in the coming season.

Australian Sugar

Last season's production of sugar in Australia at 806,000 tons declined by 122,000 tons, or 13 per cent. The recession followed four years of increasing production to a record of 928,000 tons in 1939, state the "Sydney Morning Herald."

The value was £919,000 lower at £13,818,000.

Queenland's share was 759,000 tons, valued at a little more than £13,000,000.

Exports at 406,000 tons were the lowest since 1935, and fell from 59 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the total on the year. Australian requirements increased by 4 per cent.

Average prices, excluding and including "excess" sugar respectively, were the best received for raw sugar delivered by the mills since the 1932 season. Overall average for individual Queensland mills ranged from £15/12/8 to £17/11/9, varying according to the proportion of "excess" sugar, that is, sugar delivered by the mills in excess of the prescribed "peak" quotas, and paid for at export price only.

The peak quotas of 737,000 tons of 94 net litre sugar, remained unaltered for 1940 season, but, as in the previous year, the mills were allowed to produce, for marketing at export price, an additional 7 per cent. of their basic quotas. An amended order in October permitted the harvesting of the 1940 crop.

Shifting of American Vessels

DIVERSION of British and allied vessels from their pre-war routes, in order to meet British requirements, has left a gap in ocean-going services which the American merchant marine can fill only in part, despite the availability of the tonnage formerly employed in European services. Considerable American tonnage has been transferred to foreign registry. The accomplishment of American shipping, however, has been remarkable. In the last quarter of 1940 almost half of our total imports from non-European areas were brought by American vessels, in contrast with 31 per cent in 1939, and the proportion is steadily increasing, says the National City Bank of New York in their June bulletin.

Before the war American-flag vessels carried much less than half of our imports; in 1937, when the volume was somewhere near its present level, the proportion was about 30 per cent. Since then our tonnage employed in overseas trade has increased somewhat, to 2,577,000 tons as fo March 31, 1941, and is being operated to capacity. Some of the shifts in our imports, however, have tended to offset these gains. Cargoes in general are now bulkier and imports have to be moved over greater distances.

The shift in the employment of the American merchant marine are shown in the table on the next page by semi-annual intervals from September 30, 1939, to March 31, 1941. It will be noted that the greatest change was an almost complete redistribution among the non-European runs of some 770,000 gross tons of American shipping which before the war had been employed on lanes to Europe and the Mediterranean regions of Africa and Asia.

African Route

American tonnage operated on the routes to Africa showed the greatest single increase—over 270 per cent. Through the use of faster ships and the chartering of vessels from other owners, actual sailings increased even more, rising from 24 per year before the war to 100 this year, in the case of the two American flag operators. From the Union of South Africa manganese and chrome ore have priority. British West Africa is sending us more manganese, and cocoa shipments have likewise been breaking all previous records. Including imports from Brazil and Caribbean countries, more than a six months' supply of cocoa has now been built up.

EMPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS BY TRADE ROUTES

(In Thousands of Gross Tons)

	Sept. 30, 1939	Mar. 31, 1940	Sept. 30, 1940	Mar. 31, 1941
Western Hemisphere				
Canada and Caribbean	587	596	699	705
South America	337	509	435	495
Transatlantic				
Atlantic, Europe & Baltic	681	38	—	—
Mediterranean, Spain & Portugal	139	279	63	67
India	65	131	142	143
Africa	62	193	225	303
Transpacific				
Orient & Far East	184	452	499	578
Australasia	72	88	106	122
Around the World & Other	150	111	229	164
Total Foreign	2,247	2,397	2,403	2,577
Coastwise				
Atlantic & Gulf				
Dry cargo vessels	747	674	663	669
Tankers	1,822	1,995	1,692	1,912
Pacific	420	366	417	397
Intercoastal	1,069	855	820	712
Hawaii	200	221	319	304
Puerto Rico	113	133	114	121
Total Coastwise	4,471	4,244	4,025	4,114
Government service	7	6	12	33
Laid-up vessels	1,451	1,218	1,112	*326
Total American Fleet (excluding lake and river tonnage)	8,176	7,865	7,552	7,030

Source: Quarterly Reports of the U.S. Maritime Commission. Includes only vessels of 1000 gross tons and over. *Much of this laid-up tonnage has now been put into active service.

Situation in the Pacific

The Pacific has been one of the areas hardest hit by the scarcity of shipping. This resulted first from the withdrawal of Japanese tonnage to meet the growing requirements of the Army and to carry rice imports, and, since last June, from the gradual withdrawal of British merchant ships. According to the London "Economist," over 60 per cent of British tonnage operating to and from China had been withdrawn by the end of 1940.

Moreover, the location in the Pacific area of a large number of strategic raw materials, tin, rubber, tungsten, chrome and manganese ore, and bauxite, all of which have priority for cargo space, has added to the acuteness of the situation. The American transpacific services, whose tonnage has been more than doubled during the war, have had more business than they could possibly handle. The American, British and Dutch Indian Governments have attempted to co-ordinate their shipping and to improve operating efficiency. Time is being saved by routing an increasing proportion of ships from the Far East to the Pacific Coast, rather than to Atlantic ports via the Panama Canal. Army transport ships carrying men and supplies to the Philippines bring back rubber and tin on their return voyage.

Strategic Materials

Despite the difficulties, the flow of strategic materials from transpacific areas has been maintained at a remarkable rate. In addition to supplying our present record consumption of rubber, enough has been imported to build up a stockpile equivalent to seven months' requirements, and tonnage has been arranged for to add steadily to the stockpile through the remainder of this year. Enough tin has been imported to raise visible and invisible supplies here to about one and one-half year's reserve. American ships are also carrying the bulk of the 250,000,000 lbs. of British-owned wool from Australia and New Zealand, which is being moved here to constitute an emergency stockpile.

The other side to this success in building up supplies of strategic materials is that the movement has been at the expense of less essential products, such as sugar, tobacco, coconut and palm oil, copra and paper. In fact, non-defense business in the Dutch East Indies, Thailand, Malaya and the Philippines recently has been almost at the mercy of chance in obtaining cargo space.

Imports From Latin-America

About 30 per cent more American flag tonnage has been attracted to Latin-American runs since the outbreak of the war. Sailings are more frequent, those of the Moore-McCormack Lines having increased from 48 per year before the war to 168 this year and of the Grace Line from about 100 to over 200. With these gains the shipping link between the United States and South America is possibly more effective than even before. Nevertheless, priorities have been found advisable. The commodities enjoying priority include not only bauxiet from British Guiana, copper, tin, lead and tungsten from the Andean republics and Mexico, manganese ore from Brazil, hides and wool from Argentina and Uruguay, but also coffee cocoa and a number of other products which, although not directly needed for defense, were given preference in order to maintain purchasing power in the Latin American republics. Our record consumption of coffee has been more than met by imports, as has the record demand for wool and hides.

Reflecting heavy defence buying, our imports from Latin America showed a spectacular up-swing during the first quarter of this year. As will be seen from the chart on the next page, they are now running at the rate of about $76,000,000 per month compared with $54,000,000 per month in 1940 anl $42,000,000 in 1939.

Dislocation of International Trade

The dislocations in world trade, due both to the blockade of the European Continent and to the shipping situation, are extreme; and they create internal problems in many countries which cannot be wholly solved until trade and shipping conditions improve. International shipments of coal have become irregular and trade in corn, fresh fruit and oilcake for feeding livestock is almost to a standstill. The international movement of wheat, linseed, copra and vegetable oils has stocks are accumulating in primary been severely curtailed, and heavy countries, often forcing prices down at the same time that prices in consuming countries are rising.

Our heavy purchases from Latin America have helped to mitigate some of the difficulties created in those countries by the loss of European markets; and they have made possible moderation of exchange controls in certain cases. But countries like Argentina, dependent to a considerable extent on exports of bulky goods such as grains nd meat, and on imports of coal and other raw materials, have had troublesome adjustments to make, and face continuous problems which they are making every effort to solve. To help themselves, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru are moving to expand their own merchant marines.

The decision of Great Britain to reduce imports of bulky agricultural products from Australia and New Zealand has created a problem of storing meats and butter. To spare shipping space, and to ameliorate economic difficulties, the British Government purchased and destroyed a part of the West African cocoa crop, also the banana crop in Jamaica.

Maritime Commission's Control Extended

How soon the shipping situation gets better and whether it becames worse first, will depend largely upon sinkings on the North Atlantic route, and upon the extent of aid to Great Britain on that route. The ship output of this country will increase continuously, but a long time evidently must elapse before replacements in world tonnage can catch up with the current rate of sinkings. This year's deliveries of new merchant vessels from American yards are expected to reach almost 1,000,000 tons compared with 445,000 in 1940. With shipyard facilities being continuously expanded, as much as 3,000,000 tons may be turned out in 1942.

The present system of shipping priorities was developed through informal cooperation between the shipping industry and the National Defense Commission last Winter. As the defence programme accelerated and pressure for shipping on various routes was intensified, this cooperation was extended until today it involves about 60 commodities.

Following the President's request on April 30, for the creation of an emergency pool of 2,000,000 tons of merchant shipping to expedite the defence programme and aid for Britain, the Maritime Commission served notice that rate advance beyond current levels would not be permitted. It may be found advisable, however, to permit advances in certain rates after proper hearings in order not to kill off initiative for the investment of new capital in the shipping industry. As the current issue of Marine Progress points out, the Government has been unable to protect the ship operators from rising costs for equipment and supplies and, most important of all, the added expense brought about by the demands of labour. The necessary statutory power to control freight and charter rates and all cargo space touching American ports, both domestic and foreign, through a ship "warrant" system, is proposed to be given to the Commission under the Bland Bill now before Congress. The issuance of warrants, entitling vessels to refueling and repair facilities, will be contingent upon reasonable freight rates and space allocation in favour of strategic materials.

About one-fourth of the 2,000,000 tons of shipping requested by the President will be made up of the foreign flag ships placed in protective custody by the Federal Government a few months ago, together with the few rema

All Modern Conveniences —Thanks to Benito

This Australian soldier seems to be enjoying his bath in a captured Italian bath tub despite the lack of privacy. This picture was taken at Tobruk where Australian troops have held out against numerous German and Italian attacks, all of which have been turned back after some desperate fight.

World Peace Plan Based on English Common Law

By Wickham Steed

IN a letter to "The Times" of March 19 a Greek lady, who had been rescued by a British destroyer after her ship had been torpedoed in the Atlantic, wrote words in which grateful admiration was paired with insight. Of the seamen who had rescued her she said: "I am still amazed by what I saw on that ship: The strange, sacred glimpse into the core of British character.... I cannot put my feelings about the character of those men of the Navy into words. They seemed like men of steel, with the hearts of children."

"Hearts of children" is true. "Steel" there may be in the British character and spirit but none will ever read them aright without taking account of the "hearts of children." For some fifty years, abroad and at home, I have mused upon the English (or the British) character and have sometimes rashly sought to explain the almost inexplicable to others. For the English (or the British) are not susceptible of logical explanation, and hardly of convincing analysis. There is in them an elusive something that escapes precise definition, much as sea salt obtained by the evaporation of sea water fails, when melted in fresh water, to yield the equivalent of a sea bath.

Stay-at-home Englishmen or Britons are not given to introspection. Unconsciously and instinctively they behave in English or British ways just as M. Jourdain talked prose without knowing it. Only when they live and work abroad or look at their people from outside do they, as a rule, begin to wonder why others are different from them and to ponder the reasons for the difference. Then, if they are prone to reflection, they may draw conclusions well or ill founded. A jolt is needed to set their minds working.

A German Judgment

In the early nineties of last century when I went to study at Berlin University, a German philosopher of repute, Professor Friedrich Paulsen, gave my mind two jolts which seemed to clash with each other. In a course of lectures on the value of academic training he exclaimed that while British scholarship was second to none, and had scarcely an equal in some of its individual achievements, it suffered from dispersion and waste of effort. He thought that if it could be co-ordinated and organized it might yield fuller results.

This set me thinking. In a way, I felt, Paulsen was right. Yet might not the finer flavour of individual British scholarship be lost if it were to be regimented according to a German plan for the sake of greater general efficiency? Then came the second jolt. I had gone to Paulsen with some philosophical conundrum that puzzled me after attending his "exercises" on Spinoza. To my astonishment he said: "Why do you English come to study philosophy in Germany? You have got it all at home, particularly in John Locke and David Hume, and more clearly put than it is in German philosophy. It may not be so systematic, but it is all there."

At that time I had read neither Locke nor Hume. When I read Locke's essay "On Toleration" it struck me as profoundly English, quite as English as his treatise on civil government. If its theme was religious toleration—which had been an original tenet of his father's Cromwellian sect, the "Independents"—its substance was a denial of spiritual absolutism, an assertion of relativity, a plea that such part of the whole truth as human minds can grasp affords no warrant for persecution or intolerance. Hence, I thought, is a very English idea.

Logic Versus Instinct

The trouble about English "ideas" is that most Englishmen do not know them as ideas. Average English minds are not articulate. They are apt to revolt against naked thought as though it were mentally indecent. Logic they abhor, though they have a fine sense of traditional continuity, nay, even of mental consistency. They trust to instinct—which may be a fruit of historical circumstance, native temperament, upbringing, climate, geography, or all these together. So any attempt to expound English ideas apart from English behaviour is almost un-English inasmuch as it seeks logically to explain what is not consciously logical.

Even Locke may be a case in point. He was a product of the forces that made the English Revolution of 1688, the revolution which was the parent of the American Declaration of Independence of 1776, and of the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789. Not until 1688 could John Locke return to England from exile in Holland with his essay "On Toleration," already written and printed in Latin. Then he and other English thinkers created an atmosphere of which the like had not been seen since the days when John Wyclif influenced John Hus of Bohemia and began the religious Reformation in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries.

Of this atmosphere the late H. A. L. Fisher spoke in his "History of Europe," a monumental work which, despite minor inaccuracies, bears out Paulsen's belief in the high excellence of individual British scholarship. He said:—

> If ever a philosophy had been vindicated by events it was the Whig philosophy which lay behind the English revolution. John Locke was its great oracle. All the quintessential thought of the age of enlightenment is to be found in the writings of this humane and sober Oxonian doctor, the theory that ideas are not innate but reflected from the report of the senses (Essay on Human Understanding, 1690), the theory that civil government is founded on the consent of the governed, the view that the right to private property is based on labour, the doctrine of religious toleration, and of a rational education of the young. From Locke and his great scientific contemporary, Isaac Newton, as also in a lesser degree from Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, a body of rationalizing thought passed into France where it was taken up, commented on, and developed until, in its light, most of the established institutions of that country appeared to be shabby, outworn, and indefensible.

The man chiefly responsible for spreading the new English ideas in France was Voltaire who, during his exile in England from 1726 to 1729, was astounded by the sight of a free and animated people. "An Englishman," he wrote, "goes to heaven by the road he pleases." A little later Montesquieu reported on England with equal enthusiasm in his "Travel Notes." He declared England "the freest country in the world. I make exception of no Republic. And I call it free because the Sovereign, whose person is controlled and limited, is unable to inflict any imaginable harm on anyone."

But Montesquieu went wrong when he concluded, in his "Esprit des Lois" (1748), that the true secret of English liberty lay in the separation of the judicial, executive and legislative powers. In reality it lay in the spirit of the English Common Law, by the principles of which, as H. A. L. Fisher points out, the Anglo-Saxon world on both sides of the Atlantic is to this day content to be governed. The roots of that system lay deep in the love of Saxon and Dane alike for the condensation into written law of customary rules of behaviour among free men. Even after the Norman Conquest the English people still clamoured for "the good laws of Edward the Confessor;" and William the Conqueror found it well to work through the old popular courts of the Hundred and the Shire. The primitive ideas of English citizenship, such as that men were bound to attend the courts, to follow the hue and cry after wrongdoers, and to give various forms of public service were too essential to be discarded; and through many changes, from Magna Carta onwards, they remained the foundations of English freedom. None, not even the King, could be above the law. There was no warrant for "supermen."

The King's Peace

Modern Englishmen are not as a rule conscious of their obligations under the Common Law, though they act as though they were. If they fail so to act they may be called to order. Thus, some fifteen years ago after a disturbance in the streets an eminent London magistrate, the late Sir Chartres Biron, warned the public that any of them would be guilty of an indictable offence should they obstruct or impede the police in the discharge of duty.

Since the days of the "hue and cry" it has been a punishable misdemeanour for any Englishman to be neutral as between the law and lawbreakers. This individual non-neutrality is the foundation of what is called "the King's peace;" and the willing obedience of English citizens to the officers of the law springs from this fundamental principle. In Great Britain the police are not looked upon as the agents of an absolute authority superior to that which the law bestows upon "the State." Britons have no conception of "the State" as possessing attributes or wielding power higher than the sum total of authority which citizens, through Parliament, confer upon their Departments of State. Without reasoning the matter out they understand, dimly yet sufficiently, that the police are their own delegates, entrusted with work which individual citizens would have to do for themselves—on the "hue and cry," non-neutrality principle—if the police were not there to do it. The State Absolute is as foreign to British social and political instincts as is the Crown Absolute.

I have long thought and have sometimes written that in an extension of this principle of non-neutrality to the maintenance of law, order and peace in an international community of free people lies the only hope, indeed, the only possibility of preventing war and creating peace in a war-racked world. Without knowing that abler men had already reached a similar conclusion, I was driven to it by thought upon the imperfect working of the League of Nations Covenant, by six years' observation of the League in action, and by a desire to help in "putting teeth into" the Briand-Kellogg Pact of 1928 for the renunciation of war. I came to see that unless nations would follow up their renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy by renouncing their absolute sovereign right to be neutral between a war-maker and his victim, their renunciation of war would be null and void.

When I had reached this conclusion independently I was encouraged by the discovery that at least two Englishmen had discerned and proclaimed the same truth twelve or thirteen years earlier. They were an unknown business man, Mr. A. J. Jacobs, who in 1917 published a book entitled "Neutrality *Versus* Justice: An Essay on International Relations;" and the late Lord Parker of Waddington, an outstanding English lawyer. Mr. Jacobs affirmed that "the time-honoured policy of neutrality towards belligerents is incompatible with national safety or international justice," and that "there is a safe and practical alternative policy based on the opposite principle of mutual protection, requiring neither arbitration treaties nor disarmament agreements." He sent copies of his treatise to leading lawyers in Great Britain and the United States. Among them were the late Lord Parker of Waddington and Mr. Elihu Root. On March 19, 1918, in a speech of great power to the House of Lords, Lord Parker summed up the matter in these words:—

> The true line of development lies, not in regulating the hateful thing [war], but in bringing about conditions under which it becomes increasingly difficult and ultimately impossible, not in consulting the welfare or selfish interests of neutrals but in abolishing neutrality. Murders would increase if the murderer could count upon the neutrality of bystanders, and it is the same with war. The neutral, in fact, shirks his share of the burden of humanity.

Five months later Mr. Elihu Root wrote, in a letter to Colonel House, the friend and counsellor of President Wilson, that when the President suggested an enlargement of the Monroe Doctrine to take in the whole world, his proposal carried by necessary implications a change of doctrine that involved a limitation of sovereignty making every sovereign State subject to the superior right of a community of sovereign States to have the peace preserved. Mr. Root went on:—

> The acceptance of any such principle would be fatal to the whole Prussian theory of the State and of government. When you have got this principle accepted openly, expressly, distinctly, unequivocally by the whole civilized world, you will for the first time have a Community of Nations, and the practical results which will naturally develop will be as different from those which have come from the old view of national responsibility as are the results which flow from the American Declaration of Independence compared with the results which flow from the Divine Right of Kings.

Mr. Root insisted that the change of doctrine might seem so natural as to be unimportant, though it was really crucial, for the old doctrine of absolute national sovereignty was then denied by approximately half the military power of the world, and the question between the two doctrines was one of the things about which the war of 1914-18 was being fought.

A Non-Neutral World

At bottom, the present war is being fought on the same question. Even a British and Allied victory will not and cannot be complete unless the English idea of responsible co-operation between free individuals, non-neutral, be extended to non-neutral individual members of an international community. Upon this idea American no less than British freedom in peace is founded. No other idea runs more clearly throughout English history, to which the founders of the North American Union were joint heirs. And since, in the words of Mr. Winant, the United States Ambassador, "it is today the honour and destiny of the British people to man the bridgehead of humanity's hopes," it is not unfitting that this English idea should be offered to the world as a means of fulfilling its hopes.

The British people themselves may not think of offering it. In many ways they are still "children at heart," averse from abstract rule or precept. Their liking is for the play of healthy instinct and the "rule of thumb." Yet their ancient "customary rules of behaviour," condensed by the practical wisdom of their forefathers into Common Law may perchance give more logical minds a glimpse of the path civilized mankind must tread if it would overcome war, create peace, and attain a higher ordering of human affairs in despite of lawless and predatory tyrannies of any and every kind.

Stalin Appointed To New Post

Moscow, July 20.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has appointed M. Stalin Chairman of the Council of the Peoples' Commissars.

The Commander-in-Chief of the western direction, Marshal Timoshenko was appointed the Deputy of the Peoples' Commissar of Defence of the U.S.S.R.—Tass.

Senator Says Pacific Coast Vulnerable

Washington, July 20.

Senator H. H. Schwartz, Democrat of Wyoming, yesterday said that the Japanese could attack the Pacific coast, if the United States was not prepared, and completely wipe out Los Angeles.

Senator Schwartz' remark was made during a debate on the presidential draft property bill.

Senator Sheridan Downey, Democraft of California, then declared that "I have talked with military men who say Japan could not send an expeditionary force of 30,000 men here."

"They wouldn't have to," replied Senator Albert B. Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky," They could park an aircraft carrier out there. You haven't got an anti-aircraft gun along the entire Pacific coast. I have been all up and down it and you haven't any defences."—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

The D.K.K. express liner **Dairen Maru** left here for Tsingtao and Dairen yesterday morning. While in port she was docked alongside the Company's Whangpoo Wharf. She is due here again on Saturday, July 26.

* * *

Hongkong naval authorities again have announced that during typhoon weather moored mines are liable to break adrift. If drifted ashore among rocks and pounded on the coast, it was pointed out, they are liable to explode.

* * *

Due to leave port is the fast cargo steamer **Hwei Ping** of the Tai Ping and Company which is tied to lower buoys 23 and 24. She is making the return trip to Tientsin whence she brought a large shipment of coal for local discharge on Saturday.

* * *

The ss. **Tsingtao Maru** of the D.K.K. arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Tsingtao and Dairen and docked alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf. She is sailing on her return voyage to northern ports again tomorrow after a 42 hours' stay here.

* * *

Delayed on her voyage to Shanghai due to engine trouble the Thailand freighter **Sisunthon Nawa**, Thai Seri and Company Ltd., local agents, is due here this afternoon from Bangkok via Hongkong. She will dock alongside the Mackenzie Company's Pootung Wharf and is bringing with her approximately 41,000 bags of rice and 600 tons of general cargo for local discharge. She is owned by the Thai Maritimes Navigation Company.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From KOBE: Taiyo Maru, with mail, due p.m. Wayside Wharf.

From NAGASAKI: Nagasaki Maru, with mail, due p.m., Wayside Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

STRAITS AND INDIA

From Calcutta	
Durban M	— 27/7
Anyo M	— 28/7
Nagato M	— 28/7

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From Los Angeles		From Yokohama	
K'kura M	30/6 4/8	K'kura M	19/7 4/8
Yawata M	7/7 18/8	From Kobe	
From Honolulu		Kobe M.	20/7 23/7
Yawata M	16/7 18/8	From Nagasaki	
		Kobe M.	22/7 23/7
		N'saki M.	23/7 24/7

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
Hoten M.	22/7 24/7

Vessels Sailing

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The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated

For Karachi		For Kobe and Yokohama	
Delagoa M	26/7	Durban M	30/7
For New York		Anyo M	30/7
Dona Nati	22/7	Nagato M	30/7
For Los Angeles		Nitta M	31/7
Dona Nati	22/7	For Nagasaki	
For Manila		Shanghai M	21/7
Dona Nati	22/7	For Dairen	
Kamakura M	5/8	Tsingtao M	22/7
Yawata M	19/8	Hoten M	26/7
For Hongkong		Dairen M.	28/7
Dona Nati	22/7		

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Asahi M.	Tsingtao	K.U.K.
Meiying	Hupukow	S.V.O.C.
Koryu M.	Rangoon	N.M.K.K.
D'Artagnan	Manila	M.M.
Shanghai M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Tsingtao M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Yichang	Hongay	Tai Ping

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Hakone M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Yuchi	Chi.	Tai Ping
Dairen M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Hukuken M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Seital M.	Jap.	Showa S.
Myoho M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tangshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nitta M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sungshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Oahu	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Cariotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

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ss. DAIREN MARU .. (Arrive)	July 18 (Leave)	July 20 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU ..	July 20	July 22 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU ..	July 24	July 26 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU ..	July 28	July 28 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU ..	July 28	July 30 at 9 a.m.
DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)		
ss. MANJYU MARU		July 29 at 6 p.m.
ss. PEKING MARU		July 25 at noon
ss. CHOHEI MARU		July 26 at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE (Freight only)		
ss. KOGA MARU		July 26

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mv. NEPTUNA

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" " last week in August
" " last week in September
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A Ship sailing second week in August
" " last week in August
" " second week in September
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133 Szechuen Road Telephone 19247

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FOR RATES, SAILING SCHEDULES, AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
AGENTS
17 The Bund Telephone 12634

OCT 21 1941

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine weather cloudy at times with moderate to fresh easterly winds over Shantung, our regions and the coast to the south of the Saddles. Cyclonic rough weather to the south of the Bonin, owing to a typhoon advancing north-westward.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 70.0 max. 84.0	min. 70.7 max. 85.6
„ same date last year	min. — max. 94.0	min. 79.0 max. 94.3

Rainfall : .22

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1941 (27th day of 6th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on July 25, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Aug. 5. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Singapore on July 23, 3 p.m. registered and 4 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamships mails for America and Europe: July 30, Aug. 14, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Single copies 30 cents
Shanghai delivery .....6 mos. $42
China, Korea and Japan ..... „ 46
Hongkong and Macao ..... „ 55
Postal Union Countries ..... „ 104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD
EVERY WEDNESDAY
Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News"
Single copies $2
Shanghai, China and Japan . 6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao ..... „ 44
Postal Union Countries ..... „ 54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055
Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTHS

ALFERIEFF.—On July 20, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to LUBOV, wife of N. Alferieff, a son.

SQUIRES.—On July 20, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to OONAGH, wife of Dr. S. K. Squires, a daughter.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mrs. A. PETERSEN

Miss H. D. PETERSEN

580 AMHERST AVENUE

Telephone 21197

-677

M. J. HARRIS
The Associated Press
CAVENDISH COURT APARTMENTS
Apartment 5, Building A
750 Route Frelupt
Telephone 76029

10842

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

JULY

21 Belgian Independence Day (1831)

COMING EVENTS

JULY

22 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Naval Military and Air Force Night 402 Avenue Haig.
23 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.
23 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Netherlands and Belgian Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
24 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Dominions Night 402 Avenue Haig.
25 Extr. Gen. Mtg., Shanghai Club, 5.30.
25 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Polish Night 402 Avenue Haig.
26 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Free French Night 402 Avenue Haig.
28 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Norwegian Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
29 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Greek Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
30 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.
30 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' British Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
31 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Russian Night, 402 Avenue Haig.

AUGUST

1 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Czechoslovakian Night 402 Avenue Haig.
2 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' American Night 402 Avenue Haig.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS

Twenty-five Year First Mortgage 6% Silver Debentures, Series A.
First Mortgage 6% Silver Dollar Debentures, Series B due 1957.
First Mortgage 6% Silver Dollar Debentures, Series C due 1957.

Pursuant to the Indenture and Trust Deed dated August 1, 1932, securing the above-mentioned Debentures of this Company, no transfers or exchanges of such Debentures will be made during the period from July 22, 1941 to the next interest payment date of such Debentures, namely August 1, 1941 (both days inclusive).

C. D. LONGHURST,
Secretary and Comptroller.

Shanghai, July 12, 1941. 10220

NOTICE

AQUARIUS WATERS

Owing to the continued increase in cost of raw materials and operating expenses, we are reluctantly compelled to revise our selling prices for Aquarius Waters in bottles and Distilled Water in Jars effective as from July 21, 1941. New prices may be obtained from the undersigned.

THE AQUARIUS COMPANY
General Managers
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
44 Foochow Road.

Shanghai, July 20, 1941. 10340

NOTICE

Owing to the continued increase in the cost of raw material and operating expenses, we are reluctantly compelled to increase our prices for sweet waters, excepting Coca-Cola, by Fifty Cents per dozen and Soda Water by Thirty-five Cents, as from July 21, 1941.

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER COMPANY
Shanghai

South British

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

OVER 250

BRANCHES and AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

L. G. JOHNSON, Manager.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING
Tel. 18653 (2 lines). 18 The Bund

NOTICE

Mr. A. J. Brandt, A.R.I.B.A. (A.A. Dip. London) has become a member of this Company.

BRANDT & RODGERS, LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

10329

SUA MANGGIS RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 3479 for 1,000 Shares numbered 258251/259250 inclusive in the above Company registered in the name of Mr. Lu Chao has been declared lost or destroyed, and if the above Certificate is not produced within THIRTY days from date, it will be cancelled and a new Certificate for 1,000 Shares will be issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, July 5, 1941.

10098

THE TANAH MERAH ESTATES (1916), LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai, on Friday, July 25, 1941, at 11.45 a.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year ended March 31, 1941, to declare a Dividend, to elect a Director, to elect Auditors and to transact other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and share Register of the Company will be closed from July 21 to July 25, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. R. BURKILL & SONS, LTD.
General Managers.

Shanghai, July 10, 1941.

10189

CULTY DAIRY

The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"

1567 AVENUE JOFFRE, TELEPHONE 70126

General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT

10047

REMEMBER

that in the War Areas invaluable and often dangerous work is carried out by Volunteers and Charitable Organisations.

SUPPORT THEIR EFFORTS

with your dollars given to

The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.)

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for

Model Milk

"As standard as sterling silver"

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10081

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10088

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Artificial Porcelain Teeth
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Mitsui Bank Building, 1st Floor
Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Telephone 14273

10017

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10062

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1010*

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937 Avenue Joffre. Telephone 72387

10107

THE

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An invaluable handbook of reference compiled for those who sail in China and Far Eastern waters.

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The North-China Daily News
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17 The Bund, Shanghai Telephone 11055, Extension 5

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French Francs—Swiss Francs—Escudos
South American Currencies

REMITTANCES AT REDUCED RATES

BAETEN & COMPANY
Investment Bankers and Brokers.
24 CENTRAL ROAD Telephone 16898

-925

NOW ON SALE!

THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY

July Edition of the Hong List

Firms and residents who have delayed ordering their copies are advised to place their orders immediately as the edition is limited.

PRICE $25

On sale at the offices of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
17 The Bund, Shanghai

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	July 19 16.00	July 19 21.00	July 20 4.00	July 20 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.71	29.75	29.72	29.77
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.03	+0.03	+0.00	+0.02
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	+0.01	0.00	+0.01	+0.02
Wind (direction)	NE/E	ENE	ENE	E
„ (miles per hour)	11.2	11.8	6.2	11.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	77.4°	72.9°	72.5°	76.3°
Humidity (per cent)	92	99	98	85
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	4	9
Rainfall (inches)	—	0.00	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report July 19	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.73	+0.02	29.67
Temperature: min. 73.4° max. 82.9°	78.1°	—2.3°	81.5°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	34.16	0.18	26.23

Time and Tide	21/7	22/7	23/7	24/7	25/7	26/7	27/7
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.02	5.03	5.04	5.05	5.06	5.06	5.07
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.58	18.57	18.57	18.56	18.55	18.55	18.54
Moon rises at Shanghai	2.20	3.08	3.59	4.53	5.51	6.50	7.51
Moon sets at Shanghai	16.17	17.07	17.55	18.42	19.26	20.07	20.47
Flood makes Shai. (day)	8.30	9.20	10.00	10.34	11.05	11.33	12.07
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	13.00	13.55	14.41	15.26	16.10	16.45	17.20
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	10.30	10.54	11.20	11.46	12.40	13.20	14.07
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	7.76	8.92	—	11.30	11.55	11.90	11.24

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 19th:—Pressure rather high and steady over China. Easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy weather with drizzle in our Valley.

State on the morning of the 20th:—Fine weather. East-north-easterly wind. Pressure rather high and steady. —Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, July 21.	Reg.	Ord.
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*19.00	7.15
Amoy Swatow and Canton	*19.00	7.15
Canada and Great Britain (via Canada)	AZ —	—
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
TUESDAY, July 22.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	x 9.30	10.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Manila and Indo-China	ax15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.

A Parcel mail for Canada and Gt. Britain via Canada, closes at 16.00 on 21st.
B Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 12.00 on 22nd.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

DONATIONS

Sale of "Fragments"	$03
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	1,974
Balance of proceeds of "XCDN Calling" 2nd. Edition	7,307
British Residents' Association War Efforts Sub-Committee—Books	635
Supporters of the Shanghai Race Club Monthly Lottery for June 1941	3,840
Anonymous—May/July 1941	30
Members of the Shanghai Engineer's Club	865
First Prize Cash Sweep Shanghai Engineers' Club	94
Sweepstocker Handicap Shanghai Engineers' Club	85
Abraham,Mrs.R.D.	25
Abraham,E.A. & L.	60
Woodcroft Works Ltd.	250
Toeg,Mr/Mrs.E.F.	50
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	108
Goldenberg,Mrs.Wm.	20
Bridge Players—Shanghai Club	369
Ranson,Dr/Mrs.F.T.	500
Pootung Tie Clips	140
R.A.F. Association per J. C. Fleming and friends	24
Three pairs of Stockings	75
Mudie,F.C.	100
Dublin Dainties	50
G. .50	Oliver,Mrs.A. .100
Merriles,A.H. .75	Anonymous .400
Dismasted .630	Chapman,W.C. .100
Ribeiro,L.V. .10	Abraham,D.E.J. .50
Anonymous .50	E.M.H. .100
Anonymous .350	Abraham,R.D. .50
M.M. .20	Buchan,R. .1,000
Digger .50	Anonymous .100
Rozario,J.M.P. .100	Hunnex,C.E. .30
Anonymous .50	Bitterop .40
H.W.R. .200	Anonymous .70
A.L.R. .100	Kasarnovsky,M. .5
M.B.R. .100	

(To be continued tomorrow)

To-Day's Shopping Events!

ALL MILLINERY

25% to 50% OFF

400 Pairs

LADIES' and MEN'S SHOES

From England and U.S.A.

25% to 50% OFF

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED girl-mannequin for dress-making salon. Apply personally to 810 Avenue Joffre. -899

WANTED experienced store-keeper, British nationality preferred, knowledge of Chinese an advantage. Apply stating qualifications, age and salary expected, to Box 543, NCDN. 10344

REFRIGERATION mechanic required. Give full particulars of experience and salary required to Box 519, NCDN. 10337

BRITISH firm requires assistant between 8 p.m. and midnight, would suit anyone desiring extra work. Reply Box 531, NCDN. 10341

CONTROL announcer for evening work at local radio station. Requirements: good English without accent; some knowledge of music; sufficient knowledge of radio; good general references: previous experience desirable but not essential. Reply briefly to Box 509, NCDN. 10324

WANTED, an ambitious young man or lady for canvassing. Printers and publishers. Must be energetic. Salary and commission. Reply stating particulars Box 496, NCDN. -861

Business Opportunities

INTERESTED party desires to purchase big stocks of carbon black U.S.A. Please address Box 548, NCDN. -944

Miscellaneous

If you have anything whatsoever for sale or wish to purchase, telephone or send us a note and our representative will call on you. Our terms are cash. Chesterfield Art Secondhand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36334. 10345

WANTED hire refrigerator 220V 4 to 6 cft. good condition price no objection. Box 500, NCDN. -863

Motor Cars and Cycles

FORD 1931 Two-door Willys 1936 Sedan Tel. 14847 office hours. 10318

SMALL car: 1934 Wolseley sedan, four-door, excellent condition, 22 m.p.g. Quick sale: US$450. Telephone 62897. 10346

FORD de luxe sedan 1937, 85 h.p., excellent condition, US$750 or nearest offer. Telephone 97070, Mr. Chan. -864

FORD V8 sedan, late 1936, excellent condition and appearance, US$700. Box 495, NCDN. 10326

FOR SALE, 1939 V8 Ford car, as new. Box 498, NCDN. 10330

WILL buy for cash, sell on easy terms and exchange cars, trucks. Telephone 70159, Triangle Motors. -873

LINCOLN Zephyr car, 1939, saloon model, in perfect condition, twelve cylinders, does thirteen miles to the gallon. Telephone 12854. 10327

Lost

LOST: One set B/L No. 237 covering two cases locks, etc., marked C in diamond 20/21 per s.s. "King-Yuen", September 26, 1938, and another set B/L No. 416 covering four cases screw nails marked C in diamond 22/25 per s.s. "Shan-tung", October 3, 1938, both from Shanghai for Canton, have been lost and are hereby declared null and void. Lee Kong Hard Ware Co. -950

Holiday Resorts

LUXURIOUS rooms, excellent board, special terms for September. Best location, two minutes' walk from German Beach White House. 20 Hwei Chuan Road, Tsingtao. -9501

BEAUTIFULLY-furnished, 3½-roomed apartment to let, situated best part Petain, moderate rent. Furniture to be taken over. Reply Box 438, NCDN. -762

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses; shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34683 Mr. W. Engel. -872

WANTED, sewing machine, camera, radio, bicycle. Post Office Box 300. -797

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household, carpets, refrigerators, machines, pianos, radios, etc. Telephone 96967. 1234 Avenue Edward VII. George Young. -10

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Bers. -751

Dancing

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -852

BALLROOM dances taught by experienced instructress. Apply from 2-8 p.m., Mme Rena, 261 Gordon Road. -365

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure, 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road. Apartment 30, second-floor. -75

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

EXPERT accountant-manager, Chinese, American University graduate, twenty years experience. Outport unobjective. Box 522, NCDN. -910

BRITISH subject, 40 years age, experienced mechanical engineer, knowledge electricity, power-house, factory, workshop experience, needs work urgently. Address Box 481, NCDN. -881

CIVIL engineer, just graduated Hongkong University, open for engagement. Address Box 451, NCDN. -788

ENGLISHMAN: business executive is available for responsible position with British, American or Chinese firm of highest standing, in Shanghai, Hongkong or Singapore. Background, qualifications and experience permit undertaking full responsibilities of office control and merchandising projects. Fully experienced in selling and business promotion: can plan and organize. Many years selling tangibles and intangibles of highest type. Widely travelled U.S.A., China, Malaya, India. Write Box 545, NCDN. -940

FOREIGNER, 24, not refugee, with knowledge of languages, wishes to improve position, Box 472, NCDN. -905

Educational

PEKING lady gives Mandarin lessons. Address Box 503, NCDN. -972

LEARN driving at George's Automobile School, 102 Marcel Tillot, telephone 84916. Success and licence guaranteed. -39

CHINESE gentleman (university graduate) teaches English, French and shorthand at pupil's house in evenings. $3 an hour. Box 210, NCDN. -393

Personal

OWNERS of lost cars whose insurance claims remain unpaid, please communicate with Box 597 NCDN, strictly confidential.

MIDDLE-AGED foreign widow, independent, excellent housekeeper, good manners, wants meet Englishman/American, 48-55 good social standing, view matrimony. Box 511, NCDN. -895

Radios

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 10004

RECORD—the most powerful Shanghai-made world receiver! Shortwave reception without aerial: 6 American tubes, American speaker $325.—(AC/DC and Special orders). Repairs by European experts. Radio Record Factory 1916 Ave Joffre (I.S.S. Apartment) Telephone 73109; 8 Chusan Road. Telephone 51262. 10189

Chinese Servants

GOOD cook-boy, wife wash-amah. American/English cooking, highly recommended. Box 433, NCDN. -754

ADVERTISER recommends No. 1 cook-boy, American/English style, honest; wife experienced amah. Telephone 76949. -943

TRUSTWORTHY, hardworking and reliable cook-boy, 26, speaking good English, seeks position. Excellent references. Telephone 72038. -939

COOLIE. Excellent house-coolie seeks position immediately. Please telephone Burns, 20338. -856

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -497

73148. Central Employment Agency. British. Servants, specialists. Established 1930. Closed Sundays and every afternoon. -454

Wanted to Rent

WANTED two-three room apartment, furnished/unfurnished, from September 1. All conveniences. Central district only. Box 494, NCDN. -954

WANTED. Apartment, central district about four rooms, bath and kitchen Willing to pay reasonable key-money. No telephone required. Box 474, NCDN. -938

GENTLEMAN, quiet habits, wants furnished room, bathroom attached in good family without board. Box 525, NCDN. -914

OFFICIAL of standing, small family, wishes rent house or share one, wholly/partly furnished, garden, about US$40. Would take over apartment. Box 537, NCDN. -931

APARTMENT wanted for doctor's office on Avenue Joffre or Bubbling Well Road or nearby. Box 515, NCDN. -901

SMALL furnished modern apartment in French Concession, by reliable American gentleman. Summer months. Box 351, NCDN. -787

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED from October 1, by a British export firm, an office in central district, about 400/500 square feet, with use of telephone. Particulars to Post Office Box 1744. 10310

WANTED office space approximately 1,500 sq. ft. in modern building downtown. Willing take over fixtures, furniture, etc. Reply to Box 501, NCDN. -886

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TWO quality French Chenille carpets as new 12' x 10' approximately neutral shade. Highest offer Box 552 NCDN.

FURNITURE for sale by private treaty: Dining room suite, sitting room furniture, bedroom furniture, carpets, curtains, cupboards, kitchen ware, electric fans, electric refrigerator, Better Sight light fittings, vacuum cleaner, etc., etc. May be seen and bought at 121 Route Prosper Paris, on Sunday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and on Monday, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. 10339

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138, Hamilton House. -933

REMINGTON portable typewriter in good working condition, US$27. Address Box 492, NCDN. -951

NEW proprietors of The Gardens, 90 Route des Soeurs, liquidating valuable furniture, private sale, starting July 21. Duco-painted bedroom suites, bed-sitting room suite, lacquer screen, arm-chairs, desks, bookcases, mirrors, blackwood, lamps, etc. Every day from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. -915

SUMMER shirts from $24; pyjamas from $28. Made to order. Imported materials. Large selection of necktles. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10292

ONE latest 12-tube Zenith long and short wave radio with push-buttons and automatic record-changer. One latest Buick convertible sedan car, brand new. Address Box 454, NCDN. -750

COMPLETE Meissen dinner sets, figures, groups, splendid crystalware, bronzes, drink sets. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -674

LACE gloves, 20 colours, 75 cents; initialed handkerchiefs, $2.90 each; silk kimonoes, $27; embroidered dinner sets, $40; ladies' handkerchiefs, $3.50 dozen. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10188

HANAU quartz and Sollux lamps, newest style, brandnew; at any reasonable price. Inspection: 124 Sassoon House. 10260

Clothing and Fabrics

SUMMER shirts made to measure. Poplin from $14.50; Silk $19.50; Cellular $24. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10314

BEDSHEETS, best imported grades, in all sizes. Table cloths, napkins and household linen in best European pure linen quality. Box 43, NCDN. -727

Rooms Without Board

FURNISHED bedroom in private family, breakfast if desired. Allied nationals only. Tunsin Road. Garage. Address Box 386, NCDN. 10257

$180. One furnished room in modern apartment. Water, light and tax included. Share bathroom. Bachelor preferred. Hardoon/Bubbling Well Road. Apply Box 499, NCDN. 10231

WELL-FURNISHED, large room in apartment, Avenue Petain district. Telephone 70269. -909

Rooms with Board

TWO-ROOMED flat with verandah, garden, private bath. Meals optional. 5 Kelmscott Garden. Telephone 11861. -938

COMFORTABLE double/single rooms with full board. 456 Seymour Road, A. Stunzi. -743

EXCELLENT south room for two persons, private bath, good home cooking. 1402 Avenue Joffre. -814

Houses and Land

MACLEOD Road, vacant land of 3¾ mow for sale in Tu Di Chens. Best section for residences. Price reasonable. Address Box 459, NCDN. -807

FOR SALE, very desirable corner site central district near Bund, with three-storied building, area approximately mow 1.5.0.0. Can be sub-divided Reply Box 478, NCDN. 10329

Unfurnished Houses

TO LET, large residence No. 6 Tifeng Road, corner Yu Yuen Road. Garden with outhouse. Suitable for club or boarding house. Further particulars apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., 391 Kiangse Road, Telephone 11169. 10306

FIVE roomed house, all modern conveniences, French Concession, available August 1. Responsible parties only. No key money. Telephone 78060 or Post Office Box 1221. -894

Furnished Apartments

FURNISHED two-roomed flat, kitchen, telephone, one small room. 37/115 Brenan Road, close Jessfield Park. -732

Unfurnished Apartments

LUXURIOUS four room apartment, residential district Concession. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -829

WANT to exchange two-roomed flat, cheap rent, against three-roomed apartment. Address Box 502, NCDN. -807

Animals

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bund. 10122

QUIET, schooled pony for sale. Box 493, NCDN. -854

Medical

Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
(New York and Berlin Clinics)
Specialist in Urology and Skin Diseases
HAMILTON HOUSE, Office 218
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 597 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37623

DISINFECTION

G. H. PARKES & CO.
TELEPHONE 72245